ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,206—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

PRICE ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Pre

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th Oct.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5913	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4296	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. PENINSULAR	5300	1000	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—

RAVENNA, 1st November. | SIAM, 15th November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	9th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

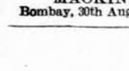
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,409	350	21st Nov.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 21st, 1894.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the End of October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th August, 1894. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th November, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c, booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 27th October, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Octr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 1st Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on the 1st Nov., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 27th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th October, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIFFIN BASKETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
For One Person, 18" by 12" by 7" Empty	7 8	8 8
Do. do. Fitted	18 0	20 0
Two Persons, 22" by 14" by 9" Empty	11 0	12 4
Do. do. Fitted	28 0	31 8
Three Persons, 24" by 16" by 9½" Empty	15 0	17 0
Do. do. Fitted	39 0	43 8
Four Persons, 24" by 16" by 9½" Empty	15 0	17 0
Do. do. Fitted	45 0	50 0

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF ENAMELLED IRON WARE IN STOCK.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

The House in India for

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HEAD ESTABLISHMENT and BRANCHES Under the Supervision of QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS.

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HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
BRANCHES:—CUMBALLA HILL, and BYCULLA.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including Postage.

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

TRADE MARK.

We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE

Of the Newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and Finish.

Our TABLE PLATE will last for

TWENTY YEARS,

AND OUR

TABLE CUTLERY

Is known throughout the East for its Wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish.

THE LARGEST STOCK

of Electro-Plate in the Western Presidency.

CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS

For the Table and Pocket, Scissors, Razors, &c.

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Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.

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SAXONY—"JUST THE RIGHT TEXTURE"
CASHMERE FINISH— WOOL SUITS "SOAP SHRUNK."
A LARGE CHOICE OF THE LATEST STYLES. {COAT and TROUSERS} Rs. 35 ONLY.
HOAR & CO., {THE FIRM FOR "NEW GOODS."} BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.

FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!

THORPE AND CO.

NEW SHAPES;
FASHIONABLE COLOURS.
THE BEST QUALITY.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT CLERICAL,
BAG TOP CAPS,

FROM Rs. 6-12.

FROM Rs 3.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HATTERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the Article presented is of unquestionable good Manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries; and, indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We Guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS,

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker, once in two, or most three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases..... Rs. 30, Rs. 45, Rs. 50 and Rs. 65.
Half-hunting Cases..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55 and Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95 and Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases.....Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120 and Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases.....Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 and Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face.....Rs. 500.
Hunting Case.....Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver.....From Rs. 70.
Gold.....From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in Gold. For Details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on Application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With Leather Straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch and other Fancy Designs. Silver, from Rs. 50; Gold, from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LATEST STYLES IN FELT HATS NOW BEING SHOWN.

BEST LONDON MAKES.

ROUND CROWNS.

	Rs.	a.
BLACK	10	8
DUN	10	8
DARK BROWN	10	8

SQUARE CROWNS.

BLACK	11	8
BROWN	11	8

HOMBURG.

BLACK	7	8
DUN	7	8
LT. DRAB	7	8

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

The House in India for

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS and APPLIANCES.

Sole Agents for CLAUDIAS ASH & SONS.

Catalogues Free on Application.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS—

—ARRIVING

Will find in—

ASQUITH & LORD'S OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

The largest and most complete Stock of the Newest and Best Materials for Gents' Suits and Shirts.

SUN-PROOF HELMETS,
HOSIERY,
TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLD-ALLS,
—RUGS, PILLOWS, etc.—

ASQUITH & LORD,
—ESTABLISHED 1870—
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

Fresh Consignments OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES, From Above Firm to Hand.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co., LD.,

The House in India for

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Catalogues Free on Application.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOKE'S

GREAT

CIRCUS.

POONA, on or about MONDAY, 29TH OCTOBER, for a Few Nights.

BOMBAY, very shortly, with a New Tent.

LADY RIDERS, DANCERS, ACROBATS, GYMNASTS, AND CLOWNS.

Gentlemen Artistes of Repute.

A Beautiful Stud of Horses.

Elephants, Camels, Baboons.

The "Ceylon Independent," (July 28, 1894) says:—The name of Cooke is as famous in the Circus world as that of Irving in the theatrical firmament, and the present repr sentative of the great name is in no way inferior to any that have gone before.

Sole Owner.....MR. F. COOKE.
Sole Responsible Manager.....WM. A. SANDERS.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. (60) forty per Share for the Half-year ended 30th June last, as per Resolution of the Shareholders passed at their General Meeting, held on the 25th instant, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at this Office on and after FRIDAY, the 26th Day of October, 1894, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose Names stood on the Register of the Company on the 22nd Instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RUNCHORDAS NAROTAMDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, & Agents,
The Presidency Mills Co., Ld.
No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th October, 1894.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1894, at 3-45 P.M.

By Order of the Committee.
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE Public desiring to see the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS from FRIDAY to TUESDAY next, are informed that the following is the Route laid down:—

I.—Carriages starting from Town Hall should proceed along Bazaar Gate Street, and after passing the Bazaar Gate Street, Police Station, turn into Hornby Road, South of the Municipal Garden, thence pass by the Gaiety Theatre into Cruickshank Road, Carnac Road and Shaik Memon Street and Mombadevi. They will proceed along Kalkadevi Road upto the Robert Money Institution, at which point they will turn and pass up Kalkadevi, Mombadevi, Pydhowni and Bhendy Bazaar Roads to J. J. Hospital.

II.—Carriages starting from J. J. Hospital will go down the Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhowni and Mumbadevi Roads into Shaik Memon Street, and pass along the Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus into Bazaar Gate Street upto the Town Hall, where they will turn and follow the route laid down in Para. I.

In the event of a crush in Shaik Memon Street (Marwady Bazaar), carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamsett Street, Abdul Rahiman Street on to Hornby Road.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 25th October, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are Invited for the Supply of 100 Tons of 3" TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as Security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the Contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the Contract, and forfeit the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th October, 1894.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)

COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)

CARPETS, BATH TUBS.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
Extra Superior Quality.

NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.

FOLDING TABLES.

GALVANIZED IRON BATHS.
Extra strong, with Swival Handle.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S WHISKIES

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE."

CUTLER, PALMER'S "HEART BOTTLE."

Much noxious spirit is vended in this country in pegs showing the retailers very large profits. The spirits in these patented bottles are guaranteed pure and matured, and if insisted on will be supplied

BY ALL RETAILERS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES.—18ct. Gold Pencil cases fitted for Cedar Pencils, plain or Engine-turned. Slide action with Watch Chain attachment, Rs. 30 to 75. Silver, Rs. 8. Telescopic Pencil Cases, gold Rs. 25 to Rs. 60. Silver, Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.—MARCKS &. Co. Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines, Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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NOTICES.

EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 27th and 29th October, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments' Act, 1881.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 23rd October, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen; and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

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TENDERS are hereby Invited for the PURCHASE of the MILLS of the SORAB WOOLLEN and COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, (now in Voluntary Liquidation), together with the Immoveable Property at Dadur, Bombay, belonging to the Company, and the Company's Goodwill, Name, Machinery, Plant, Implements, Materials, Furniture and other effects, and the Stores and Stock-in-trade for the time being lying at the Mill premises.

The Liquidators will also consider any proposal for a Loan at Interest on the mortgage of the Company's property and effects above specified, or any scheme for raising and securing the repayment of a Loan by the issue of debentures.

For further particulars, terms and conditions, plans and specifications, apply to the Liquidators, at their Office, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.
Bombay, 29th August, 1894.

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THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, upto Gunfire, on MONDAY, 7th January, 1895, Tenders for the Supply of 100,000 Tons Best COUNTRY STEAM COAL. Delivery to be made in Bombay, in Quantities averaging about 8,000 Tons a month: first Delivery to arrive in Bombay in the Early part of February, 1895.

Tenderers should give full Description of Coal and Colliery from which to be supplied, and quote the Price per Ton in Bombay Harbour, including Delivery into Boats alongside.

The Coal, which must be of the Best quality, will be subject to such Inspection as the Agent may consider necessary.

The Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Country Coal."

The Agent reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, Major, R.E.,
Agent.
Bombay, 11th October, 1894.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being debtors or creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against the Estate of MOTLEEBAI, Widow of DINSHAW JAMSETJI BUTTIWALA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Deceased, who died there on or about the 15th day of September, 1875, and Letters of Administration to whose property and credits were on the 1st Day of June, 1878, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DORABJI BYRAMJI PATELL, during the Minority of FRAMJI DINSHAW and SAVUKSHA DINSHAW, the Infant Sons of the said Motleebai, to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, in Writing, their Names and Addresses, and particulars of their debts and claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased within One Month from the date hereof, after which period the Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Deceased then in his hands according to law, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and claims sent in subsequently will not be Recognised. All persons indebted to the said Estate are also required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Administrator.—Dated this 11th Day of October, 1894.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866."

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being debtors or creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against the Estate of DINSHAJI JAMSEDJI BATLIWALA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Deceased, who died there on or about the First day of July, 1875, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was on the 27th Day of January, 1876, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PESTANJI HORMUSJI SUNTOOK and DORABJI BYRAMJI PATELL, the Executors according to the Tenor of the said Will, Limited, until one of the Sons of the said Deceased shall attain his Majority to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, in Writing, their Names and Addresses, and particulars of their debts and claims upon or against the Estate of the said Deceased within One Month from the date hereof, after which period the Surviving Executor, Mr. Dorabji Byramji Patell, will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Said Deceased then in his hands according to law having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and claims sent in subsequently will not be Recognised. All persons indebted to the said Estate are also required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Surviving Executor.—Dated this 11th Day of October, 1894.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
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FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 Months received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
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BOMBAY.	GALLE.
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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months.....4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months .....4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years .....4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Dr

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay and Akola Manufacturing Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Jubeda left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Canton and Ravenna entered the dock on Wednesday, and the steamer Thibet left it yesterday.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

CALICO DANCE.—Owing to the weather, the G. I. P. R. Gymkhana Calico Dance is postponed to Friday, 16th November, 1894. The seats will be covered in.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, per extra s. s. Kapurthula, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 27th instant.

BURGLARY AT CHUCKLA.—Dawood Latiff, a cloth merchant, having his shop at Chuckla, reported to the police, on Wednesday, that during Monday night his shop was broken into, and an entrance having been effected by boring a hole in the east wall from a sweeper's gully, two pieces of black coating cloth, valued at Rs. 80, and Rs. 13 in cash, were stolen.

A MAHARAJAH AT THE HIGH COURT.—Yesterday, the young Maharajah of Bikaneer, a Rajput prince, now on a visit to this city, came to view the High Court premises, in company with the Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik, and was accommodated with a seat on the bench of the Appellate Side, where Mr. Justice Jardine and Mr. Justice Farran presided to dispose of urgent business during the vacation.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL OF MORTAR.—Rutnoo Mahadeo, a labourer, aged thirty-five years, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road, was, on Wednesday evening, engaged in removing some mortar from a mound five feet high, when the upper portion of the mound gave way and fell on him. Rutnoo sustained simple fractures to the right thigh and left ankle bones. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital by his fellow-labourers, and was detained under treatment.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at Mandavi, regarding the death of a Hindu mendicant, named Khita Hurryram, aged eighty years. On Wednesday evening the deceased was seated in a lane at Mandavi, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a labour-cart, loaded with bags of rice, and died almost immediately. The cart-driver repeatedly called out to the deceased, who, however, paid no attention to the warning, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

IS RE-MARRIAGE A FAILURE ?—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed hearing of the case, in which K. M. Chowkar, a student in the Grant Medical College, charged his father-in-law Madhavrao Bachoba with criminal breach of trust in respect of a quantity of gold and silver ornaments. Mr. Sealy appeared for the complainant, and Mr. De Souza for the accused. Complainant having been cross-examined at some length as to whether he was ill-treating his wife, who was re-married to him two years ago, the case was adjourned for further hearing.

A PROW WRECKED.—Prow No. 4489, belonging to Ludha Luckmidas, and loaded with bales of cloth, bags of sugar, cocoanuts, &c., proceeded to the steamer Pemba, on Wednesday afternoon, but owing to the heavy sea and high wind prevailing at the time, could not get alongside the steamer. She was consequently returning to the Carnac Bunder, at about 4 p.m., when she was struck by a heavy gust of wind abreast of Cross Island and drifted on to the rock, where she got stranded. The crew managed to get ashore on the island, but the cargo was washed away. Some portion of the cargo was secured by the custodians on the island, while other portions were picked up at the bunders.

PENALTY FOR HANDLING EXPLOSIVES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sukeena, a Borah woman, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Good, before Mr. E. Wilkin, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with handling explosives in a way calculated to endanger human life. On the evening of Sunday last accused went to her acquaintance, named Savitree, at the 2nd Lane Cammatteepoora with a quantity of gunpowder and prepared some fire-works, which she ignited in order to test it, when a spark fell on the prepared powder causing an explosion, and fatally injuring a boy, named Mulharee Withoo, aged ten years, who was standing close by at the time. The magistrate convicted accused, and sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST RAMOSI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Purdesi lad, named Ramdin, a ramosee, at present on sick leave, was charged with stealing a watch belonging to Moreshwar Raojee, a clerk employed at the G. I. P. Railway Company offices. Accused was defended by Mr. Sealy, pleader. Complainant, after returning home from his work on the evening of the 24th instant hung his watch on a nail in the wall. After an hour or two, he having on occasion to see the time, went to the place where he had left his watch, to find it removed. Inquiries being made, the accused was suspected as he was seen entering complainant's room. The accused was not in his room at the time, and as he did not return till after 10 o'clock, the police were informed of the theft. Accused was afterwards arrested in his room about midnight. His Worship sentenced prisoner to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and ordered the watch to be returned to the complainant.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, resumed the inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, touching the death of Ludha Luckumsee, aged twenty-five years, who was murdered on the morning of the 15th instant, on the first storey of his house at Doongree Street, Chinch Bunder Road, it was alleged by his uncle Khara Mahadowji, aged forty years, who is still at large. Superintendent Sweeny watched the inquiry on behalf of the police. Runchordas Mahadowji, the uncle of the deceased, deposed that on hearing the cry out, "uncle I am dying," he went into deceased's room, and as it was dark called out for a light. On seeing his nephew wounded in the abdomen witness cried out that a doctor should be called. The knife, now shown to him by Inspector Hack, did not belong to the house. The witness had written a letter to his brother at Cutch, informing him that Khara had absconded after killing Ludha. Dr. Sydney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, after describing the injuries of the deceased, said that death was due to bleeding from a wound on the heart and the liver, and that such a wound could have been caused by the knife then produced. Virbai, the daughter of Khara, the supposed murderer, and Sadjbai, was then examined. About a quarter past 5 o'clock one of the jurors, named Kurrumalli Mahomed, applied to the coroner for an adjournment, stating that as his marriage was fixed to come off in the evening, and if the inquiry was continued it would seriously interfere with the important ceremonies. The coroner, thereupon adjourned the inquest until this afternoon when the inquiry regarding the double murders at Bhendy Bazaar Road, will also be resumed.

GOA NEWS.—The Governor-General-elect has obtained an increase of Rs. 7,000 to his yearly salary. His Excellency is bringing with him some sixteen of his relatives and friends for whom provision will doubtless be forthcoming in some department or other. For his son a vacancy has been made by transferring the second grade accountant Mr. Soares to Mozambique. Some uneasiness prevails in the several departments as to who else will be transferred to make room for new aspirants.—The outbreak of cholera at Old Goa terrified the people so much that they resorted to wholesale flight, and abandoned the dead and the dying. The parish priest was left alone, and with the assistance of the grave-digger performed the last obsequies for the cholera-stricken victims. The public press warmly eulogise the heroic conduct of the minister.—The municipal authorities of Ilhas were so surprised at their own work of imposing taxes, that a meeting was hastily convened, and the taxes reduced. The town duties were levied before the Anglo-Portuguese treaty; the introduction of the latter necessitated the abolition of custom duties and town duties as well, and the Government compensated the Municipality by a subsidy of Rs. 5,000. This subsidy has now been withdrawn, and the Municipality having no funds, reverted to old taxation, which was approved by the Provincial Council.—The coincidence of the Port Officer's conduct in exacting tax from boats, both sail and tindals just at this time, has aggravated the situation to such an extent as to shut off Pangim like a besieged city from communication with the outside world. The Port Department and the Municipality are doing all this, while the Government is looking placidly. The Governor-General has no immediate control over arbitrary actions of subordinate departments, and the conduct of the Port Officer has been reported to Portugal for orders, while the strike of boatmen continues, causing the greatest inconvenience possible.—Rev. Bernardo Cardoso, chaplain of Curanzalene, has been suspended for six months for abuse of confidence in the management of a mortuary society established there.—The bakers at Pangim threaten to strike owing to want of firewood, a deficiency due to the boat strike.—The Count of Ribandar has gone to Belgaum for a change.—Among the subjects to be considered in the next Provincial Ecclesiastical Council, are the abolition of the *Mandados* of marriage, cessation of Saturday as the day of abstinence from meat and authentication of the miracles alleged to have taken place during the last two expositions of the body of St. Francis Xavier.—The feast of the newly-canonised martyrs of Cuncolim took place at the Cathedral See of Old Goa with great solemnity. The Patriarch Archbishop officiated, and the Bishop of Meliapore was present. Owing to the boat strike the concourse of people was not great.—Three Hindus, Babu, Luximan, and Cuxnanji Pernim, who were accused of murder, have been released for want of evidence after three years' imprisonment.—*It is* stated that at Sawantwadi the tax on a cocoanut tree for tapping is Rs. 4 per year, while in Goa Rs. 8 is paid. The toddy drawers have left Bardez and gone to Sawantwadi.—The receipts of the Goa Railway for eleven weeks of the third quarter ending 15th September yielded Rs. 59,997 as compared with Rs. 55,651 for a similar period last year.—The *Ultramar* states that a telegram has been received from Damaun that a charge of sedition has been made by the administrator against the Bishop of Damaun as a trader.—Goa mourns the loss of Mr. Cosme Caridade de Souza, one of the leaders of the Regenerador party, at the age of fifty-five years. He occupied many posts as President of Municipal Corporation, Assistant Judge, &c. He always sided with the people, rejecting Government promises in elections. His funeral was attended by all the civil authorities as well as the principal gentlemen of Bardez and Ilhas.—The latest news about the strike of boatmen is that they memorialised the Government, and the Government Council have modified the provision of the new law by the port officers so as to induce the boatmen to resume their avocation.—The exemption from port dues granted to the Bombay S. N. Co.'s steamers touching the breakwater at Marmagoa has been cancelled by Government.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Govind Bhiku, inhabitant of Bulsar, in the Surat Collectorate, and late a Forest Guard in the Dangs, having been convicted under Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, is declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ACQUITTAL OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. TANI MARD VITHOBA.

THE accused, a widow, appealed from a decision of Mr. A. Shewan, Sessions Judge of Khandeish, who, on the 15th August last, convicted her of the offences of murder and secretly disposing of the body of her newly-born child, and sentenced her to transportation for life.

It appeared that the accused, a Maratha woman, was employed at Jalgaon. At an early hour on the morning of the 19th July last, the body of a newly-born child, afterwards identified to be the accused's, was found concealed in an enclosure in rear of the girls' school at that place. The medical evidence showed that the infant had been dead only a few hours. The accused, in her statement, said it was still-born. The case for the prosecution was that the child was strangled by the mother, the accused; and the Sessions Judge considered that the medical evidence proved the accused's statement to be false, as marks of blood were found on the throat of the child. In appeared that the accused herself had concealed the body; and the Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the appeal a few days ago, were of opinion that there was no evidence to show that the accused had caused the death of her child; and agreeing with the assessors, found that the charge of murder had not been proved. She was convicted of concealment of birth and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment only for that offence.

OBSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC STREET.

IMPERATRIX VS, JAMNADAS LUKHMIDAS.

THIS was a reference in a case in which Mr. Umedram Mitharam, honorary magistrate at Surat, convicted the accused on the 30th July last of obstructing a public street by erecting a projecting signboard over his doorway contrary to section 48 of Bombay Act 6 of 1873; and fined him four annas.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in disposing of the reference some days ago, said:—The court, on consideration of the District Magistrate's opinion, thinks it necessary to make the following observation for the guidance of the honorary magistrates. The Municipal Act is intended to check many offences petty in their nature, but which may cause grievous injury to the neighbourhood, as by facilitating fires or serious annoyance as when a householder blocks up a street. The sentence passed ought not only to be punitive, but also deterrent, and the fine should bear some proportion to the amount awardable by the law. Fines of from two annas to eight annas do not fulfil these conditions at all. The District Magistrate points out that fines of this sort merely hamper the Municipality, and the court is of opinion that they have a tendency to increase the number of prosecutions to an extent which would be avoided if severe fines were inflicted in order to check the prevalent offences. With these remarks, the court returns the records and proceedings in the case, and in references Nos. 115, 117, 118 and 119 of 1894.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE SINDHIA OF GWALIOR.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Madho Rao Sindhia of Gwalior arrived here yesterday, accompanied by his mother, the Maharanee-Regent, his wife, the Maharanee, Colonel Robertson, the Resident, Surgeon-Major Croft, the medical attendant, Bapoo Sahib Jadow Rao, the grand maternal father of the Maharaja and the President of the Council of Regency, Appa Sahib Chitoba, the brother-in-law to his Highness, and attended by about one hundred male and female followers. The Sindhia travelled from his territories by a special train and alighted at the Victoria Terminus yesterday afternoon. Although the arrival was private, a few prominent citizens were present on the platform to receive his Highness, including Prince Samat Singji of Palitana, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, 5th Judge, Small Causes Court, Messrs. Tribhovandass Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Damoder Tapidas, Oomer Jamal, Mir Zool Fakeralli (Nawab of Surat), Shamrao M. Relle, Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Dawoodbhai Moosaji, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ruttonsey Curramsee, Dossabhoy Hormusji Bhimerdivalla, Pherosbah Dossabhoy Bhimerdivalla, Nowroji Rustomji Cullianivala, Bhasker Rao Balkrishnaji Pitale, Balkrishnaji Bhasker Rao Pitale, Sheevji Nathoo, H. S. Vahad, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Rustomji Framji Confectioner, Davedat Danee, Narayen Rao Vassoodew Kharkhare, Mukandrao Vishnoo, Pooranmul Goolji of Goolraj Juggannath, Ardeshir Cursetji Nanji, J. D. Patell, Sirdar Mir Abdool Alli Akbar Alli Khan Bahadur and others. At a quarter to 3 o'clock the special steamed into the station. The young Maharaja on alighting was cordially received by those present, many of whom decorated his Highness with floral wreaths and presented to him bouquets. The Maharaja after shaking hands with those present, entered a carriage-and-four, and drove in company with his grandfather and Surgeon-Major Croft to Mr. Rupjee Mody's bungalow, on Malabar Hill. The Maharaja has come to Bombay for the benefit of his health. Their Highnesses, the Maharanee Regent (mother) and Maharanee (wife) being purdah ladies, were conducted from the train into their carriage by a palanquin which was brought in the train.

COOKE'S CIRCUS.

THIS Circus, which some months ago landed in Ceylon and subsequently crossed to Southern India, opens at Hyderabad, on Tuesday next. After a short stay there, Poona will be visited, followed by a season in Bombay. On Saturday night, the Company had the honor of performing in the palace at Mysore before the Maharajah, and a large company of European guests, including Colonel Henderson, the Resident, and the Commander-in-Chief. After the performance the Maharajah personally intimated to Mr. Sanders, the manager, his thorough enjoyment of all he had seen. Mr. Sanders expressed a hope that the programme of twenty-one acts had not been too long, to which his Highness replied, "We could have sat longer with pleasure." In all parts of the world, wherever Mr. Cooke has appeared, unstinted praise has been lavished on his efforts, and he would appear to have around him a family and a company of more than usual excellence, and a stud of horses of very high quality. It is Mr. Cooke's intention to open in Bombay with a new tent imported from England, 100 feet wide and 150 feet long.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creams lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members of this Society took place on Tuesday last, the 23rd instant, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconachie presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following new members was announced:—Life Members.—H. H. Maharajah Jey Singh of Ulwar and Mr. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal (Bombay). Members.—Lieutenant Bertram A. G. Shelley, R.E. (Mhow); Hon. R. A. Forbes-Sempill (Bombay); Dr. Bhowanishanker Balcrishna Dadarker, L. M. & S. (Dadar); Mr. A. G. Cardew, I. C. S. (Ootacamund); Mr. J. N. Dallaporta (Bombay); Mr. Samuel Haughton, C. C. S., (Ceyloo) Mr. Charles E. Seal, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. E. (Sylhet); Rev. E. Browne (Ahmednuggar); Mr. H. J. Landon (Thana); Mr. H. E. John (Bombay); Captain H. V. Cox (Meerut); Mr. J. Maclean (Bombay); Mr. J. H. Vanderzee (Ellichpur); Captain F. T. Williams (Upper Burma); Surgeon-Captain F. W. C. Jones, A. M. S. (Mhow); Mr. H. N. Thompson (Burma); Surgeon-Lieutenant J. P. Morton, M. B. (Upper Burma); Mr. Arthur G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S. (Bombay); Mr. J. G. Covernton (Bombay); Lieutenant A. E. Hatch (Hyderabad, Sind); Lieutenant C. O. O. Tanner (Hyderabad, Sind); and Mr. T. L. F. Beaumont (Kurrachee).

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged the receipt of the following contributions since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
A quantity of Insects from Baroda district.	.....	Mr R Bruce Feete
1 Krait	Bungarus cæruleus.	Mr W Thacker
1 Cobra	Naga tripudians	Surg-Capt J Girvin
16 Snakes Eggs	Tropidonotus stolatus,	Mr W Steers
1 Himalayan Viper	Ancistrodon himalayanus.	Mr W H Traill
1 black Cobra	Naga tripudians	Mr G Elton
1 Pied crested Cuckoo (alive.)	Coccystes jacobinus.	Mr N S Symons
Some Snakes and Lizards from Baluchistan.	Psammophis leithii Echis carinata Zamenis mucosus Eremias velox Zamenis diadema Zamenis karelinii	Lieut-Col J Babington Pelle
1 large Crab	Cancer integriffortes	Mr W Webb
1 Indian Monitor (alive.)	Varanus bengalensis.	Mr J C Maynard
1 Chinkara's skin and horns.	Gazella bennetti	Mr B A Gupte
1 Indian Monitor	Varanus bengalensis.	Do.
A number of Snakes.	Bungarus cæruleus. Echis carinata Vipera russelli	Mr R P Banerjee
1 Tortoise (alive)	Testudo elegans	Mr H F Hatch
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Mr G R Lowndes
2 Florican Eggs	Sypheotides aurita.	Surg-Capt Henderson
1 Snake	Typhlops brahminus	Do.
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Do.
1 Snake	Lycodon striatus	Do.
1 Indian Monitor	Varanus bengalensis	Do.
1 Phoorsa (alive)	Echis carinata	Do.
1 Dhaman (alive)	Zamenis mucosus	Mr H MacNee
4 Crocodiles (alive)	Crocodilus palustris.	Mr H Buikley
1 Snake (alive)	Homalopsis buccata	Capt Forbes
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsas trigonata	Mr H W Barrow
1 Cobra	Naga tripudians	Mr D Smith
1 Clutch of Eggs of the Black Breasted Quail.	Coturnix coromandelica.	Mr E W Campbell
1 Kite (alive)	Milvus govinda	Mrs Lees
1 Snake	Zamenis ventrimaculatas.	Capt R Light
1 Lizard	Hemidactylus triedus.	Do.
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata	Mrs Hutchinson
1 Black-Cobra	Naga tripudians	Surg-Capt Henderson
A collection of Natural Curios.	.....	Major T Macpherson
1 Painted Bat	Kerivula picta	Mr Fry
1 Snake	Zameni mucosus	Mr C E Kane
1 Spotted Owlet (alive.)	Carini brama	Mr T Baker
1 Snake	Typhlops brahminus	Major F G Mainwaring
1 Snake (alive)	Do.	Mr J H Hawkins
2 Snakes (alive)	Eryx johnii	Surg-Capt Henderson
1 Small Indian Civet (alive).	Viverrina malaccensis	Mr Jas Dunlop
2 Heads of 4 horned Ram.	Ovis aries	Mr C L Smith
1 Snake (alive)	Eryx johnii	Rev F Dreckmann, S J
1 Snake	Vipera lebitana	Major R C Pentland
Nest and Eggs of Common Wren Warbler.	Drymœca inornata.	Kumar Shri Jaswunt Singji of Jamnugger
2 Snakes (alive)	Dipsas trigonata	Surg-Capt J Girvin
2 Lizards (alive)	Varanus griseus	Surg-Capt R S F Henderson
1 Great Horn-bill (alive.)	Dichoceros cavatus.	Mr H Ingle
1 Indian Palm Civet (alive).	Paradoxurus niger	Mr D George
1 Tree Viper (alive)	Trimeresurus anamallensis.	Rev F Dreckmann S J
A large pair of Koodoo Horns.	Strepsiceros kudu	Surg-Capt H F Cleland
2 Geckos	Eublepharis macularius.	Mr F A Ingle
1 Snake (alive)	Zamenis diadema	Surg-Capt R S F Henderson
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsas ceylonensis	Hon'ble R A Forbes Sempill
2 Snakes	Zamenis mucosus and Tropidonotus piscator.	Mr A M Caccia
1 Indian Roller (alive).	Coracias indica	Mr J F Snuggs
1 Clutch of Eggs of the Blue Breasted Rail.	Hypotenidia striata	Mr N S Symons
2 Eggs of the Sarus Crane.	Grus antigone	H H the Rajah of Dewas, J B

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

From Mr. N. S. Symons, Major H. B. Thornhill, Mr. G. Hodding, Mr. W. Webb, Mrs. T. Gray Hill, Mrs. Birdwood, Mr. J. Stiven, Rev. F. N. Hill, Mr. H. N. Bhatkanday, Mr. H Bicknell, Mr. D. Lindsay, Mr. N. P. DaCunha, Mr. E. W. Campbell, and Mr F Hutchinson.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The Indian Forester, Vol. XX., Nos. 7, 8, and 9, in exchange; Smithsonian Report for 1891, in exchange; Annales de la Faculte des Sciences de Marseille; Reminiscences of Sport in India, by Major-Genl. Burton, E. Y. Watson; Etudes Critique de la Shells and Echideuden, Rev F Dreckmann, S. J.; Handbook of the Flora of Ceylon, Part II., by H. Trimen, The author; Actes de la Societe Scientifique, du Chili, Vol. IV, No. 1, in exchange; Monographies D'Echinodermes vivans et Fossites (Louis Agassiz). Rev. F. Dreckmann, S. J.: The Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXVI, Parts 7 and 8, in exchange; Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LXIII, Part II., No. 2, in exchange; Verhandlungen Zoologisch Botanischen, Gesellschaft in Wien, in exchange; Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, Vol. IX, Part 1, in exchange; Abstract of the Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New York for the year ending March 27, 1894, in exchange; the Tin Mines and the Mining Industries of Perak and other papers, by L. Wray; Victorian Naturalist, Vol. XI., Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in exchange; Administration Report of the Madras Government Museum for the year 1893-94; Records of the Zoological Survey of India, Vol. XXVII., Part 3, in exchange; the Annual Report of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria for the year 1893; Indian Museum Notes, Vol. III., No. 3, in exchange; The Annual Report of the Provincial Museum Committee, Lucknow, for the year ending March 31, 1894; Pearl and Chank Fisheries of the Gulf of Manhar, by Edgar Thurston, C.M.I.Z., the Author.

MR. W. F. SINCLAIR, I. C. S. (RETIRED).

The following resolution was proposed by Dr. Maconachie:—"That the members of the Bombay Natural History Society wish to record their appreciation of Mr. W. F. Sinclair's services to the Society, in consideration of the numerous contributions he has made to the Museum, as well as for the valuable and interesting articles contributed by him to the journal." Dr. Maconachie said Mr. Sinclair was one of the original members of the Society, and he thought that it would not be right to allow him to leave India without the members expressing in some way their appreciation of all that he had done for them. The Museum contained a great number of Natural History specimens which had been collected by Mr. Sinclair at Alibag and elsewhere, whilst few of the journals had appeared without some interesting note or paper under his signature, or much as "Waters of Western India" under that of his *nom-de-plume* "Keswal."

Mr. R. C. Wroughton seconded the resolution which was carried unanimously.

INDIAN WILD DUCKS.

The attention of the members was drawn to the circular on this subject, which was inserted in the journal just issued (No. 1, Vol. IX), and the honorary secretary said that he hoped that up-country members would not hesitate to send down all the specimens which they could obtain in addition to the notes particularly mentioned in the circular. The interesting subject could only be properly worked up by the co-operation of a large number of members.

GAME BOOKS.

The honorary secretary mentioned that these could be had by applying to the Society, and it was desirable that every local sportsman should possess one, so that a fairly complete record of the small game killed within a radius of 40 miles of Bombay during this season might be obtained.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read:—"A Bison Calf," by Major G. S. Rodon; "Hybrid Francolins," by Mr. G. W. Vidal, I.C.S.,; "A note on birds from Central India in Barnes's Handbook," by Mr. W. T. Blanford; and "Mule Breeding," by Veterinary-Major Rayment.

A vote of thanks was passed to all the contributors, and the meeting then terminated.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Marine Street, Fort, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau Makanjee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you their ninth annual report of the working of the company for the year ended 30th June, 1894. You will see from the audited balance-sheet and the statement of profit and loss account that the company's operations have resulted in a net profit of Rs. 1,33,528-4-2, including the balance of Rs. 1,871-11-5 brought forward from last year's account. Taking into consideration the adverse circumstances affecting the mill industry, your directors believe that the profit made by the company will be considered satisfactory. Out of the aforesaid profit of Rs. 1,33,528-4-2, your directors have paid an instalment of dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, absorbing Rs. 33,960, and thus leaving a balance of Rs. 99,568-4-2 to be dealt with, which, your directors recommend, should be disposed of as follows:—To the credit of depreciation account for machinery, Rs. 2,500, buildings—Rs. 5,000, Rs. 57,500; for the payment of second half-yearly dividend, Rs. 33,960; to the credit of bonus account, Rs. 1,000; to the credit of equalization of dividend account, Rs. 5,000; balance to be carried to next year's account, Rs. 2,108-4-2; total, Rs 99,568-4-2. The additional machinery referred to in our last report has already been fitted up, and the company will soon have 600 looms in full working order. Your property, consisting of machinery, building, and stock-in-trade, here and at outstations, stands insured to the extent of Rs. 20,06,655. By virtue of clause 87 of the articles of association of the company, Mr. Gordhandas Khatau and Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. In conclusion, your directors have to request you to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 40 per share for the second half-year ended 30th June last was declared payable from to-day; and the other recommendations of the directors were sanctioned. Mr. Lukmidas Khimjee and Gordhandas Khatau, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Munsooklal Maganlal and Atmaram Balcrishna were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. A vote of thanks was accorded to the directors and agents of the company for the able and satisfactory manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company for the past year. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE LATE MR. M. C. APTE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday to dispose of urgent business during the vacation, when a reference was made to the death of Mr. M. C. Apte.

Mr. Justice Jardine said: I wish before beginning the work of the day to express the deep regret of the Bench at the recent death of Mr. Mahadeo Chimnajee Apte. He had long been known within these halls as a learned Sanskrit scholar and a man learned in every branch of the law, to which he brought, for the advantage of his clients, a naturally acute and highly trained intellect. We feel that all branches of the profession join in the sentiments which we have expressed.

Rao Saheb V. J. Kirtikar, Government Pleader, said: The Native Bar to which Mr. Apte belonged express their entire concurrence with the sentiments just expressed by your lordships about the deceased gentleman. Mr. Apte was a graduate of the Bombay University. He began practice in 1872 after obtaining the highest honours which the University could then confer; and he soon rose to eminence in the profession to which he belonged. To his literary attainments and forensic abilities, every one who knew him will bear ample testimony, as your Lordships have just done. Mr. Apte possessed excellent qualities of both head and heart, and he was beloved alike by the profession and by the people among whom he moved. Though of singularly retired habits, Mr. Apte was working silently and unostentatiously for his countrymen with disinterested zeal. The institution of Anandashram, established by him in Poona, will be a lasting monument of the valuable services which he has rendered to the cause of Sanskrit literature by bringing Sanskrit works of rare merit within easy reach of the people. Mr. Apte was indeed destined to rise to great eminence, but the hand of death snatched him away in the prime of life. We all deplore deeply the untimely death of such a distinguished member of our fraternity.

The business of the day was then proceeded with.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

SESAMUM.

THE following is the Second Memorandum, on the Sesamum Crop, for the Season 1894-95.

(Estimates generally up to 5th October.)

The appended statement compares area figures for the current year with average and the previous year. It deals with the kharif crop and includes the rabi crop as far as it has been sown. The total area, 793,000 acres in British districts and Native States including Baroda, is 6 per cent. below last year, but 5½ per cent. above average. The decrease is general except in the Gujarat and Karnatak States and the Konkan. In the latter tract the increase is very small. When the full rabi sowings are reported the total area for the Presidency may perhaps reach last year's figure.

Gujarat.—Area 48,500 acres, being 14 and 29½ per cent. respectively below last year and average. Heavy rain in September damaged early sesamum, which in Gujarat is chiefly a subordinate crop in cereal fields. The September rain, however, favoured the extended sowing of the late variety. Condition mostly good.

Gujarat States.—Area 352,000 acres; 6¾ and 4 per cent. above last year and average. The increase, which is confined to Kathiawar, will be enhanced when figures for Jhalavad, with an average of 10,000 acres, are received and when the incomplete rabi sowings are reported. In Halar sesamum occupies some fields, where cotton failed. Elsewhere excessive rain has contracted the area. Condition good to fair.

Deccan.—Area 132,000 acres; 28 and about 8 per cent. below last year and average. The decrease which is general is greatest in Khandesh and Nasik, the principal sesamum-growing districts of the Deccan. In Khandesh sesamum has replaced cotton, which failed, and also has been sown to a considerable extent on land brought under tillage from waste. Still the area under sesamum has gone 12½ per cent. below last year. Early rain for sowing was deficient, heavy rain subsequently was unfavourable, and a long break at the end of August proved somewhat injurious. Rabi sowing in progress. Condition of the early crop fair to middling. In Nasik similar causes have operated to reduce the area. Crops fair. In Ahmednagar and Sholapur, owing to deficiency of early sowing rain, area is 2¾ and ½ respectively of last year's area, but the late rains have proved beneficial to the crop, which is mostly good. Elsewhere the area is comparatively insignificant.

Deccan States.—With 2,000 acres have a fair crop.

Karnatak.—Area 40,000 acres; 8½ per cent. above average, but 21½ per cent. below last year. Much of the decrease will disappear when full information is received. Early rain was scant and therefore crop suffered considerably. Recent showers have, however, improved prospects, particularly in Bijapur.

Karanatak States.—Area 12,300 acres; 13½ and about 26 per cent. respectively above last year and average. Increase due to seasonable rain in some of the States. Condition fair.

Konkan.—Area 21,200 acres; just above last year, but 9 per cent. below average. The slight increase is due to a large area sown in Ratnagiri, where sowing rain was seasonable, elsewhere excess of rain did not allow full sowing. Condition good.

Konkan States have 5,500 acres with a fair crop.

Sind.—Area 174,000 acres, about the same as last year and 44½ per cent. above average. Figures are only approximate. Increase in Hyderabad is attributed to extensive floods and ample rain. Increase in Thar and Parkar due to favourable rains. In Shikarpur decrease is attributed to destructive floods caused by breaches in river embakments. In Upper Sind Frontier area contracted owing also to destructive floods, possibly also because the cultivators were discouraged because the crop was damaged by insects last year. Condition of crop good in Hyderabad and fair elsewhere.

Khairpur has 3,100 acres with a good crop.

THE WAZIRISTAN COMMISSION.

THE whole of the Waziristan delimitation escort has now (October 18th) assembled at Kajuri Kach. The last division, which was composed of the Mountain Battery, 3rd Sikhs, and a Section of the Field Hospital, having marched on last Thursday. General Turner, Mr. Bruce, the Commissioner, and Messrs. Anderson, King, and Grant, C.S., have also arrived. A halt of two or three days will probably be made, to enable Mr. Bruce to interview some of our friends the Waziris. Grazing for the camels is very scanty round Kajuri Kach, so a long stay is out of the question.

Up to date the health both of men and animals has been remarkably good, a very few foot-sore men, and a small percentage of galls amongst the transport, practically representing all the casualties. Considering the very difficult nature of the road, and the heat of the weather, this state of affairs is very satisfactory.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

SIR JASVANTSINGJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

TWO extra Sir Jasvantsingji Scholarships, of the value of Rs. 12 a month and tenable for one year, have been awarded by the Syndicate to Ishvardas Surajram Shah of Elphinstone College and Dallabji Vaghji Goghari of the College of Science, Poona.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The following is a list of the candidates from Grant Medical College who have passed the examination:—

First Class (in order of merit).—Trimbak Dinkar Velankar, Balkrishna Damodar Phatak, Lakshmishankar Lalji Vyas, Damodar Ramchandra Barve.

Second Class (in alphabetical order).—Bhagvansing Gajsing Advani, Jerome F. Azavedo, Hirabai F. Banaji, Bhikhaji Byramji Bharda, Lakshmishankar Morarji Bhatt, Vasudev Ramchandra Bhatt, Nasarvanji Cursetji Cama, Soshyan K. R. Cama, Kaikhosru Dosabhoy Cooper, Christopher Carneiro-Faro, Rudolph D'Mello, Gregory M. Horatio D'Souza, Bejanji Dosabhai Doctor, Moses Elijah Elijah, Octaviano Guilherme Ferreira, Rose Cecilia Ferreira, S. B. Gadgil, Purushottam Anant Gogate, Ganesh Narayan Gokhale, Dinshah Barjorji Jamadar, Framroz Sorabji Joshi, Trimbak Vaman Joshi, Mithibai C. J. Khambata, Meherbai N. Khareghat, Motiram Uttamchand Lalvani, Frank Lander, A. Charles Lorena, Henry Richard Macnee, Avanbai Maneckji Mehta, Navazbai Maneckji Mehta, Peter Miranda, Shavakshah Palanji Mistri, Vasantrao Chintaman Munge, Manshankar Gavrishankar Oza, Sakharam Ganesh Paranjape, Charles Harold Porrett, Hari Kesheo Ranade, Ganpatrao Rhamchandra Rawut, Ramchaudra Shridhar Sahasrabudhe, Darabshah Fardunji Sanjana, Pestanji Ratanji Sataravala, Hargovind Purshottamdas Talati, Gopal Ramchandra Tambe, Mahidhar Purshottam Vaidya, Jalejar Rastamji Vakil.

THE MRS. SATYAVATIBAI LALUBHAI SAMALDAS SCHOLARSHIP.

The Mrs. Satyavatibai Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship, tenable for one year, has been awarded to Av

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 150 CWTS. OF WASTE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st November, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, by order and in the mill premises of the new Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cursetjee Dorabjee Wacha—
150 cwts Bad cops.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 1ST BHOIWADA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Thacker Coverjee Moraijee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ha-bai, widow of Canjee Dossa, Naron Canjee and Madhowjee Naron (since deceased), Pootlibai, widow of Damodar Canjee, Daya Damodar, an infant by his mother and guardian, the said Pootlibai Damambai, widow of Bhugwan Canjee, Veerjee Bhugwan, an infant by his mother and guardian, the said Jummabai, Gopal Canjee and Lakhman Gopal and Dhunjee Gopal, infants by their father and Guardian, the said Gopal Canjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of December, 1888, the following property, viz—

All that piece of Fazendary ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the First Bhoiwada Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under No. 24, and now under C Ward No. 5,926, and street No 104, 106, 108, admeasuring 30 feet in breadth and 70 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said first Bhoiwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Nacoorbai, widow, and on the south by the house of Bhoi Caste Punchayet, called Dharamsalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Banam Hall Street, Girgaum, near the Portuguese Church.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd prox., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Gunpat Nilloba Rele, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of August, 1892, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate at Banam Hall Street, Girgaum Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 273 and one-third square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new No. D260, old Survey No. 573, and new Survey No. 8-787, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 327, Street, No. 7, and bounded on the east by the said Banam Hall Street, on the west by the Halavdee Wadi Street, on the north by the property of Ananta Lakshman, and on the south by the property of Govind Jivanji, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Ganpat Nilloba Rele and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 25 TONS DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Callian Street, by order and in the godown of Messrs. Nancee Khairas & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shewdayal Roodmal & Co.—
25 tons Delhi brown rapeseed.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 2 CASES SATIN CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 12th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Rampertab Sukhdial, of Delhi—
V B 1319 3-4—2 cases satin cloth 30-31 inches.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, October 26, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PONIES.

Under instructions from Mr. Alli bin Ameer, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and risk of Vety-Captain HENRY MANN—
3 strong Arab ponies (2 chesnut and 1 bay).

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram with strong bay Arab horse and harness.
1 victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 strong bay Arab, 14 hands, 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab pony.
1 strong bay Arab pony, 13-1, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 8, Khetwady Main Road, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.
On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. C. E. Kane, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 4th November next, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, Bandora, near Mount Mary's Church, the whole of his (Mr. Kane's) valuable household furniture and effects, consisting of drawing and dining room furniture, glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, table, hanging and kerosine lamps, guns and rifles, revolvers, air pistols, Japanese swords, rich china bath tubs, a large double pole tent with gowti complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, one photo-graphic camera in case by "Eastman," with two leg "Dalmyer, and Swift and Son" carriages, saddles, harness, &c., &c.,
Full particulars of which will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 361 of 1892.

Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai .....Plaintiff.
versus
Motichund Harakchand Javeri .....Defendant.

By order of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, the Special Commissioner appointed under the Decree for Sale in the above suit, dated 11th June, 1894, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in two lots on SATURDAY, the 10th Day of November, 1894, Lot 1 at 3-30 p. m. and Lot 2 at 4-15 p.m., on the premises, the following immoveable properties, situate at Champa Gully, near the Cloth Market, belonging to Motichund Harakchund Javeri, the defendant abovenamed :—

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Kutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-six square yards, now admeasuring one hundred and one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 444, new No. 2220, old Survey No 128, and new Survey No. 1529, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1577-8, street Nos. 89, 91, and 95 in Ward-C, and bounded as follows, that it to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mohunjee Sunkerjee, on or towards the West by a public well, on or towards the north partly by the property o Luckmidas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Damodhur Mohunjee's heirs, and on or towards the south by the Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully aforesaid, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said defendant, Motichund Harackchund.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the south side of Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Champa Gully, near the well, and opposite to Mr. Mooljee Jaitha's big house, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 441, new No. 2231, old Survey No. 119, and new Survey No. 1523, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 1571, Street No. 53-55, in ward C, and bounded as follows, that is to-day, on or towards, the east by the property of Hora Framsonally Rujinbally, on or towards the west by the property of Oomerchand Bechardass, on or towards the north by property of Purbhoodas Moolchund, and on or towards the south by the said Khutterally 1st Lane, otherwise called Chumpa Gully, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Motichund Harakchund.

For particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Solicitors for the said Special Commissioner, at their Office, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, October 26, 1894.

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AND
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

AT the biddings for the 40 lakhs of Indian Council Bills offered in London yesterday, 30¼ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 4 lakhs to Bombay, and 5¾ lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 1 3/8d., which is the same as the regular allotment price on the previous Wednesday, though 1-32d. lower than was obtained for the extra allotments on the same day, no further extra sales having been made meantime. Yesterday, however, 1¼ lakh of extra Bills on Calcutta were placed at 1s. 1 13-32d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1/8d.

Consols were unchanged in London yesterday at 101 5/8 ; but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower, at 101¼. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities, and Indian Sterling loan were unchanged in London. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1-16d. to 29 1-16d. per oz. ; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 63¼ cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange on London unaltered.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid:-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3¼d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme rates being 3 7-64d. for October-December deliveries, and 3 5-32d. for February-March. The market closed firm ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals steady ; the day's Sales having aggregated 20,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, Monday's advance of 1-16 cent was lost, ready Mid-Uplands being again quoted at 5 15-16 cents per lb. ; while January Futures were 8 points lower, at 5·60 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 54,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures, so far, and those in the two preceding years for the same time :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Wednesday's Receipts	54,000	57,000	42,000
Four days' do. ...	267,000	249,000	191,000
Since 1st ultimo ...	1,654,000	1,355,000	1,306,000

Shippers have been quite out of our local Cotton market to-day ; but the Mills have been more free buyers than for some days past, having taken 1,800 bales, consisting of 900 bales of Bengal at Rs. 129-34 ; 200 Palitana, at Rs. 175 ; 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 163 ; Compta Ginned, at Rs. 169 ; Dharwar, at Rs. 156 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 111 ; Damergaum, at Rs. 155 ; and Wudwan, at Rs. 170 ; and 50 each of Dhollera, at Rs. 149 ; and Compta, at Rs. 165 per candy ; the tone of the market having remained quiet, and prices unchanged.

Since the beginning of the week rain has fallen over nearly the whole of the Cotton area, ranging from 12 cents in the Agra district of the Bengal circle, to some 3¼ inches, at Khangaum in the Oomra Circle, at the time this morning's telegrams were despatched. In the Bengal and Oomra circles, where picking had commenced in some districts, and the plants were nearly ready for picking in others, the further rainfall is most inopportune, and serious damage to the crop is reported from Cawnpore in the former circle, and Khangaum in the latter, in which the fall had been heaviest. At Broach a fall of only ¾ of an inch is reported, and the Cotton plants continued to flourish ; as they did also in the Dhollera circle, where, however, fine weather was needed, the plants being ready for picking in more parts of the Bhownugger district.

WHEAT.—There has been a steadier feeling in this market to-day, but no increase in the volume of export business passing, while quotations remain as follows :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 3	13 0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 3	11 0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 3	10 6	"
Red Delhi	" 3	3 0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3	12 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3	7 0	"
Hard Red	" 3	6 0	"

SEEDS.—*Linseed* has received ¼ anna of the late decline in this description ; but the tone of the market generally remains quiet, and transactions on the previous small scale, the following being our quotations this evening :—

Linseed	Rs. 7-13-0	to Rs. 7-14-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-0-0	to " 6-2-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 5-14-0		"
Do. Red do.	" 5-8-0	to " 5-12-0	"
Gingelly White	" 43-0-0		per candy.
Do. Mixed	" 40-8-0		"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	576 bales.
Wheat	2,218 cwts.
Linseed	1 939 "
Rapeseed	628 "
Gingelly	3,232 "
Poppyseed	691 "
Groundnuts	942 "
Castorseed	2,791 "
Rice	6,393 "

FREIGHTS are quiet and unchanged. Business has been done for November shipment to Liverpool at 16s. per ton for Bonemeal. Relets are offering at very low rates for Italian ports.

EXCHANGE opened quiet, at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand ; and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits for October-November delivery ; but a moderate enquiry for Telegraphic at 1s. 1 11-32d. having been early felt, rates receded slightly, say to 1s. 1 5-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and to 1s. 1 13-32d. for Merchants' Bills for the mail, at which latter rate we heard of a little Paper being placed. Calcutta rates have remained unchanged throughout the day at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Telegraphic, ready, and 1s. 1 3-8d. forward ; and, locally, we closed a little steadier again as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 5-16 to 11-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 1 11-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	... 1s. 1 13-32 to 7-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	..... 141 to 141¼.	"

with forward Telegraphic quoted at 1s. 1 11-32 to 3-8d. ; and Credits at 1s. 1 15-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 1-8 for cash, 103 1-16 for the near settlement, and 102⅞ for the December account, for 3½ per Cents ; but soon declined 1-16 per cent. all round, in a weak market, at which reduction rates remained to the close, leaving off at 103 1-16, 103 1-16, and 102 11-16, in the three positions, respectively.

SHARES.—This market has become stagnant in view of the approaching holidays, and the only changes in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 37½ in Empress ; and of Rs. 10 in Connaught Mill shares.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 25th October, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	25	2	34 p.m.	...	10
Suez	25	3	0 p.m.	..	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 25th October, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	37	...	2
" Karachi	..	15	..	2
" Madras	...	16	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Zanzibar-Mombassa interrupted.
Telegrams in secret language for Foochow can only be accepted at sender's risk.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATESON—October 20, at the Manse, Simla, the wife of the Rev J H Bateson, of a daughter.
BURTON—October 17, at Belgaum, the wife of Surgeon-Major J A Burton, VIIth Regiment M I, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHATTERTON—RICHARDSON—October 17, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev Oscar D Watkins, Lieut George Davenport Latham Chatterton, second son of Colonel F W Chatterton, C I E, to Ella Maud, second daughter of H W Richardson, Esq.
SALE-BRUERE—ATKINSON—October 18, at Emanuel Church, Karnal, by the Rev H W Bush, M A, Chaplain of Delhi, Robert Sale Bruere, District Superintendent, Punjab Police, son of the late Captain John Elphinstone Bruere, 13th Bengal Infantry, and grandson of the late Sir Robert Sale, to Ada Isabelle, second daughter of George Elliot Atkinson, of the Imperial Survey of India, and great granddaughter of the late Sir Matthew Atkinson, of Westmoreland.

DEATHS.

NORMAN—October 17, suddenly, at his residence, Goodby Hall, Nedivatam, Richard Ernest Norman, son of the late George and Lousia Norman, of Goodby Hall, Leicestershire, England, aged 50 years and 10 months.
VERONA—October 22, at Allahabad, Rita, the infant daughter of Mrs and Mr P F Verona.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1894.

THERE are few chapters in the history of the material progress of mankind which equal in point of splendour and rapidity of achievement that relating to the public works of India during the present century. This truly fascinating narrative Mr. G. W. MacGregor, M. I. C. E., has essayed to write under the title of "Ways and Works in India." The volume, which is published by Messrs. Constable and Co. (Westminster) does not, apart from the appendices extend far beyond five hundred quarto pages, but the author has managed to bring within that comparatively small compass a mass of information which has for the most part lain hidden from the general reader in voluminous departmental administration reports and official publications. It is true that there are not wanting a few popular books presenting in a readable form interesting information regarding either the railways or the irrigation works, or the surveys of India, but, so far as we are aware, this is the first effort that has been made to present in one volume the history of the introduction and practical application in India of those arts and appliances of modern civilization which have diverted the great sources of power in Nature to the use and convenience of man. As late officiating Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Mr. MacGregor has had excellent facilities for gathering together material for the record he has prepared, and a very brief perusal of the volume suffices to show that he has made good use of these opportunities. Of course, Mr. MacGregor does not lay claim to have given the history in detail, and he admits that his has been "the far humbler and less ambitious aim" to present the narrative in outline. The volume is written, not for the professional engineer, for whose purpose it would be inadequate ; not for the ordinary Englishman at home possessing no personal interest in India, but for the numerous body of general readers, both European and Native, in India, to whom it will afford some useful knowledge on subjects with which they are partially familiar. The author expresses a hope that his efforts may be the means of creating in the educated native a wide and more practical interest in what so intimately concerns the social and industrial progress of the people. Mr. MacGregor finds no difficulty in upholding his initial hypothesis, that no alien ruling race has ever in the history of the world stamped on the face of a country more enduring material monuments of activity than England has done in India. But at the same time he does not allow pride of race and of modern achievement to lead him to overlook those works of public utility which in the various provinces of India had been constructed by Native agency, long before the advent of British rule. This is notably the case in regard to the ancient systems of artificial irrigation to be found in the Madras Presidency and other parts of the Empire. At the same time, he rightly regards it as outside the scope of an undertaking to delineate works which directly bear upon the material progress of the people, to allot any portion of his space to sketches of magnificent Hindu or Mahomedan erections in the shape of temples, mosques, tombs, and palaces. That in the days anterior to British occupation very few utilitarian constructions should have been attempted is not surprising, when it is remembered that constant scenes of internal upheaval and discord rendered hopeless any efforts at concerted action for the public welfare.

The first section of the volume is devoted to an outline description of the Great Indian Trigonometrical Survey. The author need have made no apology for this, for although, as he says, the survey was not of a "purely constructional character," it was, in its earlier stages at least, an essential preliminary to the more tangible performances which have followed. By furnishing the engineer with accurate and valuable data, the survey has enabled public works to be carried out with a certainty and celerity which would not otherwise have been obtainable. Some faint idea of the enormous extent of the ramifications of the undertaking may be gained from the excellent index chart to the survey given at the end of the volume, described as showing "Colonel Lambton's net-work of triangulation in Southern India, the meridonal and longitudinal chains of principal triangles, the base lines measured with the Colby apparatus, the lines of the spirit-levelling operations, the astronomical pendulum and tidal stations, the longitudinal ones, and the secondary triangulation to fix the peaks of the Himalayan and the Soolemani ranges, and the positions of Bangkok and Kandahar." Pretentious though this title be, it is amply vindicated when we remember that the survey has extended over a period of ninety years, and has been carried out in the face of enormous difficulties, due to the immense superficial area surveyed, to physical barriers considered impassable aforetime, and to very unfavourable climatic conditions. The work was prosecuted with unflinching pertinacity and incredible zeal "at a most considerable cost to human life, and at a money expenditure only commensurate with the great ends attained." The next section of the volume deals with road making. In the absence of any certain figures the author wisely declines to hazard an estimate of the vast aggregate length of metalled and bridged roads which have been constructed. Especial enterprise in this direction has been manifested in Bombay, the Central Provinces, and the Punjab, and Mr. MacGregor believes that during the last four decades the total amount expended on road-making has not fallen far short of a million and a-half sterling annually. But much still remains to be accomplished, for a greater extension of feeder roads is one of the most pressing requirements of the Empire. Irrigation works next claim attention, and the divergence of system which is shown to exist gives us an illustration of the immense variations in climatic conditions and physical features to be met with in Hindustan. It is computed that if all the main and branch canals of India were placed end to end they would reach nearly two-thirds of the distance round the world. The navigable portion would be represented by two canals—one stretching from Cape Comorin to Peshawur, the other from Calcutta to Bombay—a combined distance equal to nearly the whole breadth of Europe. If placed together, the minor distributing channels would extend almost completely round the earth's circumference.

But in the transformation of India by means of undertakings calculated to "enlarge the power and empire of mankind over the physical universe," the place of pre-eminence must be given to railways. A little over forty years ago, in April, 1853, the first length of railway in India, the line between Bombay and Tanna, was opened for public traffic. In the few decades which have since elapsed, the railway has produced more extended and far-reaching results in this Peninsular than in any other portion of the globe. Mr. MacGregor makes the interesting calculation, that the iron horse has reduced "the effective size" of India to less than one-twentieth of its former dimensions. That is to say, places situated four hundred miles from the home of an intended traveller, are now practically as accessible to him as others only twenty miles distant forty years ago. Journeys which can now be easily performed in a day, in the time of the East India Company would have occupied the best part of a month. Making its advent into a land where innovation, progress, and energy were a short time before unknown, the wonderful vivifying power of steam locomotion has "with a yearly increasing rapidity continued to quicken the pulse of a whole continent ; to infuse a healthy circulation into the stagnant body politic of a vast congeries of peoples, and to urge its rising energies along a new highway of industry, commerce, and material progress from which it can now never recede." When we reflect upon these facts it is ludicrous to remember the opposition Donald Stephenson encountered when he proposed to the Honourable Court the introduction of railways in India. The objections urged were even more absurd than those which twenty years previously had been raised before the Parliamentary Committee called upon to consider the first English scheme. Stephenson was told the rains would wash away his line, that white ants would eat up the sleepers, that the engine-drivers and stokers would be exposed to almost certain death from sunstroke, and, finally, that no native of India would travel by rail on account of caste prejudices. But none of these things have come to pass, and there is no one—except, perhaps, Mrs. Besant—who wishes to see a single mile of railway line given up. Mr. MacGregor next shows what has been done in the direction of giving to the subjects of the Kaiser-i-Hind a plentiful supply of pure water. Members of the Corporation who yesterday discussed one of the many problems connected with the Bombay supply, may be afforded some consolation in regard to this perennial source of controversy by reading of the pleasant things Mr. MacGregor says regarding our water supply. He considers that its development has more than kept pace with the extraordinarily rapid growth of the city itself. Mr. Cuffe alluded last evening to the complaints made last hot season regarding the quality of the water, but these murmurings do not seem to have reached Mr. MacGregor, for he expresses his belief that "there is no city of the old world that can compete with Bombay in the abundance and excellence of its water." The electric telegraph, and sea and harbour works are the last subjects dealt with in Mr. MacGregor's useful volume.

A MILITARY contemporary renews the appeal for the employment of discharged soldiers and sailors. It was thought that the experienced Germany might afford some light on the subject, for there few discharged soldiers and sailors are unable to find employment. But the cases are entirely different. In Germany the railways and canals and similar enterprises affording employment for unskilled labourers are in the hands of the Government, and it is, therefore, an easy matter to place discharged men in comfortable billets. In England the State is a large employer of labour, but cannot find occupation for anything like the numbers of men who are time-expired. It was thought that the territorial system would simplify the matter but it has not done so ; the difficulty remains great as ever and private firms are appealed to. Some officers pin their faith to the territorial system, believing that employers will prefer men, bred and born in their own country, and indeed will be anxious to save such from hardships and privation. Captain Grant, Recruiting Officer of the Lincolnshire Regiment, is one of these ; and in an eloquent letter he has addressed to the employers of labour in his county, he says those for whom employment is asked are for the most part men who have been born and bred in the county, and who, on being relegated to the Reserve, return to their homes to seek work. The average age of this class is twenty-six years. They are strong and active ; ready and respectful ; they have learnt lessons of punctuality and obedience ; are of good character, for none others are recommended for employment, and seem in every way fitted to fill posts for which these qualities are required. If the different employers of labour in the county would consent to allot even a small fixed percentage of their vacancies to old soldiers and reservists this would relieve the strain considerably. He would always be able to replace any casualties. The advantage of this scheme over any other, he urges, would be that there would be no appreciable dislocation in any trade should it at any time be necessary to summon the 70,000 or 80,000 reservists, who are at present spread over the country, to the colours. The idea of appealing to the county in which each regiment is raised appears to be a good one, and may be commended to the Association, whose head-quarters is in London for development. Would it not be possible to organise branch associations with a view to bring the claims of the men more directly to bear on the employers of labour in each locality ?

MR. ANDREW LANG contends that novel-writers like poets are born not made, and he would have ambitious but unskilful amateurs remember this—and be merciful. Romance, he tells them, is not "a soft job," and as *Punch's* caddie was not correct when he said a man might write books and all that, but it required a "chiel wi a head" to play golf. The chiel must have not only a head but a special gift to write books. There is no royal road to novel-writing, therefore Mr. Lang is indignant that any firm of publishers should issue a work "On the Art of Writing Fiction"—the effect of which can only be to increase the work of the publisher's reader and fill his waste-paper basket. That much-to-be pitied individual rejects at least half-a-dozen works of fiction per week, and if the "Art of Fiction Writing" becomes widely circulated the publishers' reader will require to be prayed for. Mr. Lang thinks that most of the manuscripts produced are the product of sheer laborious leisure ; a man or a woman has nothing to do, and so writes a novel. Unluckily says he the amateur has no story to tell, cannot tell a story if he had, possesses neither fancy, nor observation, nor wit, nor even style, and sets before him no nobler ideal than not to be much worse than the last printed trash he read. Of course he fails, and he supposes that he has failed for lack of some knack which can be taught. Such an idea is all nonsense. Mr. Lang, however, is somewhat inconsistent, for even he commences to give hints to beginners. He tells them they should start with short stories and never begin a novel until the earlier efforts have acquired some success. If they did this the field of hopeless foredoomed failures would be vastly reduced. To the remnant who survived this crucial test, he thinks something might be said of style, though few readers, he believes, have any idea that style exists. The born story-writer, Mr. Lang concludes, will find himself and his methods. In his opinion Nature has supplied a certain percentage (a small one) of the human race with the inexplicable power of interesting the world by narration. A still smaller minority can narrate with pen and ink. The others only take trouble and give trouble in vain and on the whole he would advise ninety-nine literary aspirants out of every hundred not to begin writing at all. This, he declares, to be the only sound advice he could offer them, for they might as well try to add a cubit to their stature as to interest mankind with their fictions.

THE political situation at home is so strained and the Liberal leaders at such variance on matters of comparatively minor interest, that they cannot much longer hang together. The leaders of the Opposition, recognising that their time has come, have determined to act, and hope to succeed in forcing a dissolution by the end of this or the beginning of next year. The returns of the party agents on the recent registration revision, are said to have encouraged them in their resolve and, according to a home correspondent, Lord Salisbury has returned from France, and Mr. Chamberlain commenced his orations in the Midlands in order to stir up public interest. We are told that it is chiefly among Gladstonians that the rumoured strategy of the Unionist leaders finds credence, and quite a fever of anxiety prevails among the non-official members of the party for information

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ILLNESS OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The latest bulletin issued regarding the condition of the Czar states that his Majesty's appetite and spirits were better yesterday, but the dropsy increased in spite of tapping.

His Majesty received the Holy Communion on Sunday.

THE CZAREWITCH ATTENDS TO THE STATE AFFAIRS.

The Czarewitch signed the State papers since Thursday last.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF THE CZAREWITCH.

The official bulletins are silent regarding the reception of Princess Alix into the Greek Church, and the marriage which, it is reported, took place privately yesterday, but this occurrence is doubted in well-informed quarters.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE RESISTANCE OF THE TONG-HAKS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

A despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Chemulpo states that another Japo-Corean force left Seoul against the Tong-Haks, whose resistance is of a determined character.

The propaganda of the Tong-Haks among the people are seriously impeding the Japanese attempts to pacify the country.

The Japanese are scattering a quantity of silver to gain popularity among the Coreans.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The report that peace negotiations have commenced at Seoul, is denied.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF PORT ARTHUR BY THE CHINESE.

LANDING OF THE JAPANESE ARMY CORPS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai telegraphs that it is reported that the Chinese evacuated Port Arthur.

According to a later report the Japanese Army Corps under Count Oyama landed at Klienwan, eastward of Port Arthur.

REPORTED CROSSING OF THE YALU BY THE JAPANESE.

Reuter's correspondent at Yokohama telegraphs that the Japanese crossed the river Yalu.

THE AMIR'S AGENT.

Mr. Martin, the Amir's agent, is a passenger for Bombay per s. s. Massilia.

BRITISH DESIGNS ON DELAGOA BAY.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.

Several of the leading organs of the German press are constantly publishing articles attacking the British colonial policy.

The papers accuse Great Britain of especially entertaining designs on the Portuguese territory of Delagoa Bay.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 25.

The steamer Oriental, with the homeward Indian mails of the 20th instant, arrived here at 6 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, Oct. 25.

The steamer Australia, with the English mails of the 19th instant, left here, at 11 a.m., to-day.

MARRIAGE OF COLONEL RUHANI BAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 25.

General Booth's daughter, who has charge of the Salvation Army in India as Commissioner—Miss Lucy Booth—has been married to Colonel Hellberg, the Assistant Secretary, for Foreign Affairs, of the Army in London. Five thousand persons witnessed the ceremony, which was conducted by Mr. Bramwell Booth amidst tremendous enthusiasm. In Salvation Army circles it is considered as most important in its relations to their missionary work in the East.

THE NEW ARMY CORPS SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

Unless unforeseen events occur the New Army Corps Scheme will be published in detail in next Saturday's *Gazette of India*.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 25.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Poseidon from Bombay to Kobe, arrived here this morning.

The s.s. Siam left here at 8 a.m. to-day, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Sunday.

The s.s. Arcadia left here for Aden at 4 p.m., and s.s. Mirzapore at 10 a.m. to-day.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (via Karrachee) on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Pei-Ho left Aden for Zanzibar, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo left Singapore for Colombo, on 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	56 13-16
Bar Silver	29 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 24.

10 p.m.	78·9

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25.

6 a.m.	76·8
10 a.m.	77·3
2 p.m.	79·6
4 p.m.	79·4

The Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Colonel Hamilton, Military Secretary, and Captain Stuart, A.-D.-C., arrived at Dharmsala at 6-30 p.m. on the 21st instant. The following morning the Commander-in-Chief inspected the 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sage. After inspecting the hospital and the men's quarters, his Excellency visited Boghsu and the proposed rifle range. To-morrow his Excellency will inspect the new proposed site for British Infantry on the Laru Spur. His Excellency leaves Dharmsala on the morning of the 24th.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

One of the few prosecutions that have yet been heard of under the Age of Consent Act, has just come to a conclusion before the Judge of Saharunpur. The parties are Barwaris, a low criminal caste, the wife being a girl of eight or nine years, who had not joined her husband, the accused. The circumstances were typical of the difficulties that are likely to be experienced in cases under this Act. The mother of the girl took her to the Thanna and complained, and the child was at once made over for examination to a *dai*, who corroborated the statement that an offence had been committed. She was afterwards seen by the Civil Surgeon. At a subsequent stage the mother and daughter denied the assault, and the *dai* also contradicted her former evidence. Pressed to account for the injuries inflicted on the child, the mother said that they had been done by the police. The evidence of the Civil Surgeon, however, coupled with the admission of the accused that he had happened to meet the girl in the jungle and tried to drag her home with him, together with the evidence of two men who happened to be passing by, was conclusive, and the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The following notification is issued by the Travancore Government:—It being found expedient to fix an age limit for admission into, and retirement from, the public service, his Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to sanction the following rules:—No one shall be entertained in the service of the State who is above 30 years of age, provided that, in the case of candidates from the bar, the maximum age shall be extended to 35, and that the rule may be waived with the sanction of his Highness the Maharajah in cases where special considerations exist. It shall be competent to Government to retire without assigning a reason an officer who has attained the age of 60 in any case in which such a step is found necessary in the interests of the service.

It was only natural to expect that various ungrounded rumours should become current in consequence of the recent news from Afghanistan. One of these was that the little party of Europeans at Kabul had applied to the Government for an escort to cover their retirement to Peshawur; another was that they had actually started towards India. There is no truth in either of these reports. Sir Salter Pyne, Miss Hamilton, and their companions have stood fast, and their apprehensions of possible danger have probably abated by this time. An appeal for an escort would scarcely have been met in any case. A few hundred men could not be sent without risk of exciting fanaticism among the Afghans, while a larger force would have required time for preparation. As we stated a few days ago, the presence in Kabul of Ghulam Hyder, the Commander-in-Chief, who has been summoned there from Asmar, will be a sufficient guarantee that the European residents will be protected, and there is not likely to be any disturbance so long as the troops are well in hand. The Amir has rallied from his severe attack of illness, and this fact alone will have a marked effect in restraining the Kabul rabble, if indeed they contemplated mischief. Abdur Rahman's authority is very real, and so long as he lives the malcontent sections of his subjects will hesitate to give trouble. He has a summary way of dealing with rebels, and his personal authority is so unquestioned, that orders issued even from a bed of sickness would be promptly obeyed.

Another rumour was that the Lahore Durbar was not to be held. It is most unlikely that the gathering will be abandoned in any case, and the question of cancelling orders already issued has not even been discussed. If it became necessary to concentrate troops at Peshawur with a view to possible emergencies in Afghanistan, a division could readily be mobilised without materially affecting the arrangement for the military camp during the Viceroy's stay in the capital of the Punjab. Here and there a regiment might have to be diverted from its line of march, but the force from Meerut upwards is so large, that even with 5,000 men on the Waziri border, there would be battalions enough and to spare for a corps of observation at the mouth of the Khyber. Under the mobilisation scheme a division for active service is about 17,000 strong, and if it became necessary to get these together, a valuable experiment could be tried in seeing how the concentration programme would work. As matters now stand, however, it is most improbable that any further excitement will occur for some time to come. Commandants of regiments on the frontier are quite right to indent on contractors in Bombay for khaki clothing for their men, if they are short of service kit; but the public must not be led astray by news of such energy on the part of the keen soldiers who watch the borderland. It does not imply that immediate action is contemplated, or that the Government have issued warning for active service.

An increase of nearly 40 per cent. in the excise revenue of the Punjab in the space of six years is described in the Government review of the last excise report as "at first sight somewhat startling." But there can be no reason to call in doubt the conclusions arrived at after a detailed examination of the figures of revenue and consumption. A large part of the increase is shown to be due to enhanced taxation on imported spirits, while a good deal more must undoubtedly be put down to the substitution of taxed for untaxed liquor. In the Excise Commissioner's report the view had been put forward that, because the growth of receipts had occurred not in rural tracts, where the practice of illicit distillation was most common, but in towns, allowance could not be made for this latter element; but the statistics really prove that the percentage of increase is twice as great in rural areas as in cities. Altogether, it is clear that there are no grounds for apprehending that the Punjabi is on the high road to alcoholic ruin. "It is probable that drinking has increased to some extent, owing in large measure to the increased prosperity of the country, and that amongst a small but prominent class old restraints are losing their efficacy. But, whether the consumption of spirits is increasing or not, there is no doubt that our system is so severely repressive, that habitual indulgence in them is quite out of the power of a large proportion of the people, who can only use them freely at weddings and other festive occasions. The tax on country spirits amounts to nearly 400 per cent. on the cost of their production. A bottle of spirits a good deal below proof sells for a rupee, and a man who earns Rs. 7 or 8 a month, cannot afford to buy much at this rate."

The following item of trans-frontier news no doubt refers to the recent Russo-Afghan collision:—"The Governor of Jellalabad recently heard from Kaficistan of the Russians having marched from Bartang and captured Shignan, the Amir's military men having escaped." Bartang, it may be explained, is another name for the Murghabi river, which the Russians crossed on their last advance, and Shignan is practically synonymous with the valley of Ghund, alleged (apparently with truth) to have been evacuated by the Afghans.

A curious case has been brought before the Magistrate of the Ferozepore District. A half cracked fakir begged the railway people at Fozelka to let him go on the train without a ticket. They naturally refused. Accordingly when the train left, the fakir got upon the signal post before the arrival of the next train and tried to change the signal; thence he went to the next station and tried the same trick, and finding he could not understand the working of the signal, smashed the glasses with his fist. When the authorities tried to catch him he bolted off. He was, however, caught at last and brought before the Magistrate, to whom he stated that he had begged the station-master to let him ride free "in the name of God," and because he was not allowed, he felt justified in doing what he could to wreck the train. The man is under police surveillance, and is said to have regained his proper senses.

Advices from Loralai report that at about 8 o'clock on the night of the 17th instant a sowar of the 6th Bombay Cavalry detachment on duty at Fort Marratangi, 25 miles from Loralai, was shot through the body just outside the Fort walls. Before the guard could turn out the assailant disappeared in the darkness, and has not yet been traced. The unfortunate sowar has died of his wound. This outrage is believed to be the work of a Ghazi fanatic.

It is wonderful what things, the native villager thinks, the Government of India has time to attend to. A villager of Sujanpur, in the Gurdaspur district, recently sent up a petition to the Government of India complaining against another man who had stolen vegetables from his garden. In another case a villager in Jhind State complained to the Punjab Government against a next-door neighbour for constructing certain windows in his house. Two chaprassis also appealed for reward from Government for services which they rendered to the club by which they were employed. Another man of a small village in the Nabha State addresses the Punjab Government for the restoration to him of his daughter who, he says, was given away in marriage without his consent.

The Government of India has sanctioned the detailed survey for a line of railway from Vizianagram to Parvatipur, a distance of 52 miles. The survey will be conducted under the supervision of the Director-General of Railways. The project will be known as the Vizianagram Parvatipur Railway Survey.

The more frivolous minded of our community, writes a contemporary, are disappointed because the proprietors of *Harper's Magazine* have apologised to Mr. MacNeil Whistler for the disparaging remarks made upon him in Mr. Du Maurier's novel of *Trilby*, have promised to withdraw from circulation the March number of the magazine, in which these remarks were unusually severe, and to expunge everything which can reasonably be considered painful to that gentleman's feelings from the novel when it is published in book-form. Thus we are likely to be disappointed of what, had it come into the courts, promised to be a very amusing law suit; and Mr. Frank Lockwood will lose an opportunity of earning fresh laurels in that field of forensic ability which he has made peculiarly his own. *Trilby*, which has been coming out in *Harper's*, is a very interesting novel, dealing with the artistic world of London as it was in the sixties, when Mr. Du Maurier first entered it. Many of its characters are living personages under disguises, so thin as to be easily penetrable, and some of them, including that which stands for Mr. Whistler, are handled more smartly than kindly. There has been a long-standing vendetta between the well-known artist of *Punch* and the still better known apostle of the new cult; and their friends, with a keen eye to the enjoyment of the public, have been indefatigable in urging upon them to submit their little differences to the arbitrament of the blind-folded goddess with the scales.

It is announced that Prince Murat, the head of the house founded by the King of Naples, and the grandson of Napoleon's beau sabreur, is about to marry the Baronne d'Hainguerlot, Sir Edward Blount's daughter-in-law, and mother of the young lady whose wedding was chronicled last month. Prince Murat, who is described as being a very handsome man of sixty, and one of the most universally popular personages in fashionable society, lost his first wife, Princesse Malcy de Wagram, ten years ago. His sister is the Duchesse de Mouchy, and his brothers Achille and Louis are almost as prominent figures as himself in the highest Parisian circles. They all passed their early life in America.

The death of the eldest son of the Marquis of Granby and heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Rutland, has cast quite a gloom over society. Lady Granby is well-known both as an artist and as a lady of fashion. Her favourite study (says the *St. James' Gazette*) is children, and in most of her pictures of home life the boy whose death occurred on Saturday is a prominent figure. He was frequently seen in the Park walking with his mother, and generally accompanied her in her walks. The Marquis was private secretary to Lord Salisbury in 1888, until returned to Parliament for the Melton Division of Leicestershire. Lord John Manners, who is eight years of age, now becomes his father's heir, and is also heir-presumptive to the Dukedom of Rutland.

Some of my contemporaries are very wide of the mark in their references to the biography of the late Lord Tennyson which his son has entered upon (according to "Atlas" in the *World*). The progress made up to the present time cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be rightly described as great. Lord Tennyson frankly admits his difficulties, and perhaps would have abandoned the task before this had it not been for the help rendered by his mother. It was suggested that the aid of some experienced literary man should be called in; but the family have naturally disliked the idea of admitting a stranger to their councils in this matter. The poet himself had a wholesome dread of allowing his private affairs to go beyond his own circle; and the mass of material on which Lord Tennyson is working contains a great many matters which do not in any respect concern those outside the family.

Countess Wachtmeister, who is well known in certain circles in England, has been explaining to a Boston interviewer what she discovered in Theosophy. "I found in Theosophy," she said, "the truth which underlies all religions, the truth which explains everything in the world. I found that Theosophy makes life far more interesting to you by giving you a reason for everything. It shows why there should be all this misery and trouble in the world—all those discrepancies in life, some born to riches, some to misery. In fact, I believe that Theosophy is the true science, and the scientists are themselves gradually working up to the recognition of this." To the question what benefit Theosophy, if generally embraced, would bring to the world, the Countess replied:—"What benefit will Theosophy, if generally embraced, bring to the world? Why, the practical result would be a vast brotherhood all over the planet. There will be no more misery and wretchedness, which are the product of this terrible struggle for existence, the outcome of which is—every man for himself." If this is so, what a pity we are not all Theosophists! But is the "brotherhood" perfect within the Theosophic circle?

The Duke of Sutherland and Lord Rosebery in proceeding from Dornoch to Tain the other day had to cross Meikle Ferry, when each of them "took an oar." From some particulars of the incident given in the *Inverness Courier*, it appears that reporters were the only other passengers by the ferry boat, and they utilised the time by extending their notes of the Dornoch ceremony. The evening was calm and chilly, and the sail got little help from the wind. The lads who pulled at the oars did not make great headway, and as the ferry is pretty broad, the Duke of Sutherland went to the assistance of the younger oarsman. The Duke had not helped for more than a few minutes when the Premier, though he insisted the other day that he is not a young man, followed his Grace's example. They quietly requested the young ferrymen to give them the oars, and the three reporters suddenly found, to their surprise, that they were being rowed over the ferry by the first citizen of the British Empire and the chief of the illustrious house of Sutherland. It was a "prood day" for the reporters and for the intelligent master of the boat, who stood at the helm and chatted with his distinguished boatmen as they pulled, in excellent time, for the shore.

The huge fortune of the late Mr. Hugh McCalmont, which for seven years has been accumulating at compound interest, is about to pass into the sole control of the heir, Mr. Harry Leslie Blundell McCalmont, the well-known owner of Isinglass. The amount is believed to be not much, if at all, less than £4,000,000 sterling, and the bulk of this enormous sum was accumulated by the testator whilst a member of the once prominent firm of McCalmont Brothers. That firm, together with Messrs. Peabody and Co., were the pioneers in introducing American railroad securities upon the London market, and they were for many years very closely connected with that now hopelessly bankrupt company—the Philadelphia and Reading. Rumour has it that the amount to which Mr. McCalmont will succeed is greater than that at the absolute disposal of any other single person in this country, and this is not improbable. Of course (says the *Westminster*) larger amounts are owned by some of the great City magnates, but probably in most cases their wealth is not entirely unfettered; it is either subject to heavy charges, or else is invested in business from which it could not be easily disengaged. The largest amount of personalty recorded in recent years was that of Baron de Stern, which is said to have amounted to some seven millions, acquired largely through Portuguese finance operations.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER CALEDONIA.

It was anticipated when the splendid new steamer Caledonia, just built for the P. and O. Company, left London for Bombay, three weeks ago to-day, that she would altogether eclipse in speed the hitherto unrivalled Himalaya, and some prophets even went so far as to talk of Thursday morning as the time of arrival. But there was no ground for these anticipations, for from the first it was never intended that the Caledonia should make a "record run" this trip, and as far back as last June the time for her arrival at Bombay was fixed at "daylight on Friday." Bearing in mind that the Himalaya on her first voyage disappointed the prophets, owing to a series of misfortunes, the wisdom of this decision on the part of the Company cannot be gainsaid, for in a trial trip there are numerous contingencies for which allowance must be made. Although, like many another boat of unusual size, the Caledonia was "delayed in the Canal," she left Aden, at one o'clock on Monday morning, and if the anticipations of the Company's officials prove correct, will reach Bombay at six o'clock this morning. She will, therefore, be only three hours later than was the Himalaya, when on her last voyage to the East she beat the record by reaching Bombay, at 3 a.m., on the morning of Friday, April 27, bringing with her the mails despatched from London only thirteen and a-half days previously. That splendid achievement, and the best voyage of any other vessel, are separated by no less than twenty hours, the other highest speeds being those of the Oriental, which arrived, at 11 p.m., on Friday, the 14th of April, 1893, the Victoria, at midnight, on Friday, the 28th April, 1893, and the Peninsular, at 11-30 p.m., on Friday, the 26th May, 1893. But if the eagerly-expected Caledonia does not on the trial trip take premier honours as to the hour of arrival, she will, as befits her size, bring to Bombay an unprecedented number of passengers. She has accommodation for 320 first-class and 180 second-class passengers in large state rooms, and every one of the berths are occupied. Prior to its departure from the Royal Albert Docks, this latest and finest addition to the large and powerful fleet of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, was inspected by a number of invited guests. At the luncheon subsequently provided, the chairman of the Company said that such a magnificent vessel as that could not have been paid for out of ordinary traffic; it was built out of the proceeds of the mail contract. They had received altogether £1,800,000 for carrying the mails, and had expended almost the whole of that sum on the building of new ships calculated to add to the efficiency and celerity of the mail service. These figures can readily be accepted when it is remembered that the Caledonia is the ninth steamer of great tonnage and power laid down by the Company since the commencement of the present mail contract, six years ago. These vessels are the Victoria, Brittania, Oceana, Arcadia, Peninsular, Oriental, Himalaya, Australia, and last and largest, the Caledonia, which latter Sir Thomas Sutherland describes as "the outcome of the experience gained by the Company in the construction of her predecessors." The Caledonia has been built with a view to her accelerating the transit of the mail service by about fifty per cent., compared with the transit of twenty or twenty-five years ago.

The Caledonia, which is under the command of Captain Andrews, R.N.R., is 480 feet long, and is 7,558 in tonnage, being of 2,750 horse power, and having a displacement of 11,200 tons at load draught. The builders are Messrs. Caird, of Greenock, who have turned out a remarkably fine example of marine architecture. The Caledonia is rigged with four pole masts, and has two smoke funnels at a short distance apart. Having five decks, one above the other, including the hurricane deck, she presents an imposing appearance. Her engines, constructed by the same firm, are excellent examples of the latest phase of the triple expansion overhead type. The cylinders are arranged with a high pressure at each end of the engine-room, with low pressures under them, a medium cylinder being placed in the central space, thus forming a set of five cylinders for one propelling screw. The boilers are worked at 170lb. steam and the speed of the vessel is nineteen knots an hour. The internal decorations and designs of the stairs and salons were entrusted to Mr. Calcutt, the architect of the Imperial Institute, and they are fully worthy of his skill. In the great dining-room the walls, pillars, and ceiling are in pure white, with scrolls and arabesques in bas-relief, worked by Signor Gambi, of Sienna. The panelling and seats are of the darkest and richest mahogany. The dado is brought high enough to cover half the window-port, the upper portion being curtained in dark red. Mahogany of like character is also used in the music-room and smoking-room. The long passage between the sleeping berths, of which there are 499, is also in white. The second-class accommodation is abaft, and the fittings are of light yellow oak. The vessel is fitted throughout with electric light, and has large refrigerating chambers for the preservation and storage of the passengers' food supplies, &c., as well as almost every other appliance known to naval architecture calculated to minister to the comfort and convenience of passengers. In the maritime section of the Antwerp Exhibition, the P. and O. Company have a large court in which they display models of all their vessels from the commencement of the Company's operations in 1836 to the present time; and a most interesting and striking contrast is effected by placing the William Fawcett, a little paddle steamer of 206 tons and sixty horse-power, which opened the Peninsular mail service in 1837, by the side of a model of the "floating city" which to-day brings us the English mails of the twelfth instant. Anticipating that many residents of Bombay will wish to inspect the Caledonia, Mr. I. M. Shields, the acting Superintendent of the Company, is issuing tickets of admission, charging for the same the moderate sum of eight annas each. As the Company have no desire to make a market out of the curiosity of the public, Mr. Shields has decided to give the proceeds from the sale of tickets to the European and Native hospitals of the city, which are likely to benefit considerably if we may judge from the interest which is being taken in the expected arrival of the vessel.

THE LATE MR. ROBERT WILSON.

We regret to announce the sad and untimely death of Mr. Robert Wilson, the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, which occurred at his residence, at Byculla, at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning. For the last two weeks deceased who was twenty-eight years of age had been suffering from fever, which terminated fatally yesterday morning. He was so conscientious and hard-working that he did not allow his illness to prevent him from daily taking committals during the vacation. Mr. Wilson was first employed as a clerk on a salary of Rs. 40 in the Military Department of the Secretariat, where he served for a few years, and discharged his duties quite satisfactorily. He was then transferred to the Small Causes Court, on a salary of Rs. 75 as a clerk, and was gradually promoted until he became head assistant to the Registrar on the retirement of Mr. Anundrao Bhasker Rao, on pension. About five years ago when Mr. Van der Strattan, the then Registrar, was appointed 5th Judge of the Court, Mr. Wilson was given the post of the Registrar, which appointment he held until his death. At the special sitting of the Court yesterday morning, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, the Second Judge, said that he was extremely sorry to hear of the untimely death of Mr. Wilson, who was a conscientious and painstaking officer. By his death the court had lost a most valuable and able servant. Out of respect to his memory, he (the judge) would have closed the court, but as he was sitting as a vacation judge, for the disposal of emergent matters, he could not do so. Mr. Shamrao Rele, in expressing regret on behalf of the bar, referred to the death of Mr. Bhaskerrao Hurry Bhagwat, late chief translator of the Small Causes Court, who died on Tuesday mornings at his residence at Girgaum. The court after disposing of committals and other urgent matters, was closed for the day. Mr. Wilson's funeral took place yestesday afternoon, and was numerously attended.

The Waziristan Delimitation Escort, under the command of Brigadier-General Turner, left Kajuri Kach on Monday, leaving the 20th Punjab Infantry to await the convoy carrying supplies and to escort it onwards on the 25th. The force marches through Spin into Wano, and apparently the Mahsud Waziris do not intend to show any opposition to its passage through the fringe of their country, as no tribal gathering is reported.

THE POONA RIOTS CASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 24.

The trial of the thirteen Hindus, the chief persons connected with the fatal riot near Daruvala Bridge, was resumed to-day before the acting Sessions Judge of Poona, Mr. G. Jacob, C.S.

The court was in the same overcrowded and suffocating state that it has been throughout this trial. The evidence tendered to-day was purely police evidence. The police officers repeated, with slight variations, the evidence which they had given in the lower court, corroborating one another in the main particulars, and varying their stories in detail under cross-examination. The chief constable Ismael Beg, who was the first witness examined, said in his examination that he did not actually see the accused No. 1 striking the man who died, but sticks were being freely used in the crowd. In his cross-examination by Mr. Branson, however, he varied his statement somewhat, as the following colloquy will show:—

Did you see Lalla being beaten when you went inside?—Yes.

At the time you arrested accused No. 1, did you see Lalla being beaten?—There was a great row.

How far was Lalla from you when you arrested accused No. 1?—Near me.

Did you attempt to arrest anybody who was beating Lalla with sticks?—I caught one of the men who was beating Lalla.

Who was he?—The man whom I pointed out.

But you told Mr. Lowndes that this man was not beating Lalla?—I caught him as he was running out.

Then do you now say, you arrested one of the men who was beating Lallu, and that man is the accused No. 1?—I say I caught one of those who entered this masjid.

Did you attempt to arrest any of the people you saw beating Lallu?—I can't say who struck Lalla, but I arrested one of the men who was in the masjid.

Witness stated that he had rushed in to stop the rioting and arrest people. When they entered the beating and smashing stopped as soon as they began to make arrests. In his cross-examination by Mr. Gadgil witness said: I arrested accused No. 1 as he was about to leave the mosque. He was coming out, and I was going in. I caught him from behind.

How was it if you were coming in opposite directions you caught him from behind?—When I tried to embrace him from the front he turned, and then I caught him from behind.

In answer to the court the same witness said, "I arrested No. 1 in the compound, and with him ascended the steps leading into the masjid." Mr. Philip Vaz, the chief constable at the police head-quarters in the city, gave similar evidence as to the call he received, and his arrival to that which he had given to the city magistrate. He said also that some of his men were struck by the crowd, and that one of his men's carbines had been broken. In cross-examination he detailed how many of the arrests were made. A portion of his men formed themselves into a circle under a tree, and six of the prisoners before the court were arrested and placed in the circle. He gave the order for them to be taken to the chowkey. His men had fixed bayonets, but did not use them. Ramjee Kadam, head constable of the armed police, corroborated most of Mr. Vaz's statements.

Shaik Abdul Karim was the next witness and stated that he arrested accused No. 2 who was beating the Mahomedan on the ground. He persisted in his statement throughout his cross-examination and deposed to going bond the accused and seizing him while he was in the act of striking the man on the ground. At the conclusion of this witness's evidence the court adjourned till Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

THE DEFENCE OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I notice your contemporary has chosen to criticise the procedure adopted by the Corporation in respect of the proposal submitted to that body, namely, that of the erection of a memorial fountain by Sir Dinsha Manekji Petit. It is all very well for the writer to appear indignant at the amendment proposed by Mr. Wacha, and the reasons for doing so, may perhaps be obvious, but to most sensible people, it must be evident that those who desire to perpetuate the memory of their deceased relatives must, while doing so, provide for the maintenance of any such memorial for the simple reason that it must inevitably be kept in decent order. Why, therefore, should the Municipality undertake the maintenance of a large ornamental fountain, which is no more erected for the poor than for the man in the moon. The fountain and all such fountains are erected in memory of people, and care is taken either to hoist up some kind of a bust or placard it in large letters around the memorial. I should first like to ask one question to your contemporary. Supposing a generous donor in this city were to tell them that since it is very desirable that the poor of this city should be provided with a free newspaper every morning, and paid a sufficient sum of money for the necessary plant only (without maintenance) the paper to be named after a certain deceased, would your contemporary undertake to print, and publish that paper daily free of charge? I should say in that case they will soon see the advisability of coming to a similar conclusion, as the Corporation did. There is no doubt that the Corporation is bound to supply drinking fountains in the city. They have done so, and undoubtedly they will continue to do so, but to ask them to undertake the maintenance of memorial fountains will be asking them to do too much. I remember having read of proposals of this kind being accepted by the Corporation previously, but it is never too late to mend.—Yours, &c.,

October 25. "OBSERVER."

ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was much interested in your article on electric lighting in to-day's *Gazette*. In the list of buildings lighted by electricity, you have omitted to mention, probably, the most complete installation of electric lighting in Bombay, and which was erected by myself for the Hon. N. N. Wadia at his bungalow, Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill. You will be interested to know that there are about 150 incandescent lamps of 16 candle power each, of which 40 are in use every night, and the remainder are reserved for gala nights. An oil engine and dynamo worked once a week, pumps the necessary electricity into a set of storage batteries, and the lights are taken for the whole of the week from these batteries only. On gala nights, when the whole of the 150 lights are required, the engine works in conjunction with the batteries, and thus the whole number of the lights are kept going. The installation is most complete inasmuch as the stables, cookhouses, and even the grooms and servants' chawls are all lighted by electricity, and not a drop of oil or a lamp has been used since September, 1893, when the installation was first started, and since which date it has worked without hitch or trouble.—Yours, &c.,

R. YOUNG, Electrician.

HORACE. I. 9.

See how the mist rolls up apace
Along Panchgani's hill.
The wastering sun hath hid his face
The evening's breath is chill.

Boy, light the fire, pile up the wood
Let's hear it spit and roar!
And here's milk punch—I know it's good
I've tasted it before.

Let's leave the course of things alone—
The longest rains must cease,
Stilled be the never-ending moan
Of Casserina trees.

Don't run to meet To-morrow's woes
Or you may lose To-day.
Life's play-time all too quickly goes,
Don't be too wise to play!

Your hair is not so very thin;
You've still a year or two
A bogey handicap to win
Or keep a rendezvous.

To find that "kala jagars" still
Possess the same old charm
To steal a kiss—or if she will
A couple—where's the harm!

Panchgani, Oct., 1894. A. W. A.

Another instance of enlightened mail management, says the Lahore paper, is offered by the treatment of Sind, to whom the Government of Bombay is as step-motherly as the Government of India is to the Punjab. When the P. and O. mail steamer has reached Bombay in the early morning, the so-called mail steamer of the British India Company makes a leisurely start in the evening, about 12 hours later, with the mails for Karachi; and we should not be surprised to hear that if this leisurely steamer does not reach Karachi in time for the ordinary mail to Baluchistan, the Europe mails for Quetta, &c., lie another 12 hours at that seaport also.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, Mr. Abdulla M. Dhuramsey presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhoy Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Cowasji Pestonji, T. W. Cuffe, A. Dominick D'Monte, Dinsha Bamanji Master, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, S. Rebsch, Major B. Scott, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. R. H. Vincent, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE DRAINAGE OUTFALL IN THE KASARA BASIN.

The first business before the meeting was a letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Curtis, forwarding letter and its accompaniments from the Secretary, Port Trust, regarding the drainage outfall in the Kasara basin, and requesting that Government might be informed as to the reasons why the Corporation consider it inadvisable to extend the drain at the basin to a point below spring-tide, low water.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Javerilal, it was resolved that the President be requested to inform Government that plans and estimates for the drainage of the Mazagon District are under consideration, and that having regard to the probability of this project being taken in hand at an early date and to the fact that when completed it would entirely remove the nuisance; the Commissioner did not recommend and the Corporation did not consider it advisable to incur the expense of providing for the temporary mitigation of the nuisances by the extension of the outfall at Kasara basin, as such expenditure would be useless when the drainage of the district was completed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF PAREL.

The next business on the agenda was the letter to the President, dated 6th ultimo, from Mr. Under-Secretary Curtis, on the subject of the drainage and sewerage of Parel.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, seconded by Mr. K. N. Wadia, it was resolved that the President be requested to inform the Government that Government House Road, the main village road, and all the smaller village roads, Parel, have been sewered, and a scheme had been submitted for the connection of houses in the village with the sewer. The cesspool at the Bai Sakerbai Veterinary Hospital had been connected with the new sewer, which thereby received all the sewage of the hospital. That as regarded the Parel District, the Corporation, on 2nd August last, sanctioned the sewerage of so much of that district as was not already sewered, and could be sewered by simple gravitation. This work would be taken in hand immediately. That this scheme does not include in the immediate future a storm-water drain for Parel.

CONDITION OF THE SEWERS ON FERRE ROAD.

The Corporation considered memorandum to the Secretary from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding report from the Drainage Engineer, on the condition of the Frere Road sewer and the efficacy of the measures sanctioned by the Corporation in a previous resolution, dated 10th May last.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the memorandum be recorded, and that in the opinion of the Corporation the remaining portion of the Frere Road sewer should be cleaned as early as possible, and the Corporation would be prepared at the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the expenses necessary for the purpose.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla seconded the proposition.

Dr. Blaney moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation on the state of the Frere Road sewer and its condition from a sanitary point of view and the advisability of replacing a sewer of more modern principle.

Dr. Dinshaw Master agreed to accept the amendment as a rider to his proposition, and the proposition with the rider was carried.

EMPLOYMENT OF AN AIR ANALYST.

The Corporation considered a memorandum to the Secretary from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding letter to him from the Health Officer reporting on the question of the employment of an air analyst. The report has already been published.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved that the consideration of the subject be deferred until next month to enable members to study the long report.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla seconded the proposition.

Mr. Kursondas Chubildas said he had often read reports on various subjects from the Acting Commissioner, but he was never so much surprised as when he read his report on the appointment of air analysts. It showed that the Health Officer was ignorant of the latest discoveries of Government scientists in this country, and surely they could not go beyond the discoveries and dicta of highly-paid and therefore presumably highly-trained officers of Government, at least, they as laymen, were bound to look to the scientific heads of Government for light and leading. (Laughter.) Dr. Weir desired them to give him not only some half-a-dozen air analysts but also a laboratory for investigation essentially bacteriological of air and other food stuffs. None of them were so old-fashioned as not to accept the prevailing faith which established a strict government of germs over them or so ignorant as not to know that an examination of germs by the microscope is not all that is required for a positive evidence of their identity and work, they have to be cultivated. But here it must be remembered that they were delicate things and would not tolerate all climates and temperatures. Government have had to spend thousands in Bombay and Poona to discover that the climates and temperatures of these places would not do for germ cultivation, and it was not long ago that Government undertook to state that the place where the

on the subject of charging by meter measurement for all water supplied throughout the city.

Resolution of the Standing Committee thereon, dated 12th September, 1894, as under :—"That with reference to the recommendations contained in the Commissioner's letter to the Secretary, No. 10255, dated 2nd August, 1894, regarding the supply of water through meter, the Standing Committee are of opinion that it would be premature to adopt a system of water supply for which the public of Bombay are not yet prepared and which is calculated to operate very harshly."

Mr. Javerilal said that he had to repeat what was said at the Standing Committee the other day. The proposal was to charge the water supply to the city by meter measurement exclusively instead of charging as at present largely on the valuation of the premises, and partly by meter measurement. The object of this new proposal was clearly revenue and not prevention of waste as declared in the letter before them. The letter of the Commissioner took 18 lakhs of rupees as the present annual expenditure on water work accounts; whereas the present revenue from water was 13¼ lakhs. The introduction of meter measurement, it was thought, would raise the revenue at a jump from 13¼ to 18 lakhs. The speaker did not believe that it would have that effect. On the contrary, it was quite possible to suppose that with the diminished supply the revenue would decrease. The Municipal Commissioner put the case in favour of the exclusive use of meters thus. He said that of the total present supply only 10 per cent. was received through meters, and that 10 per cent. of water paid 54 per cent. of the local demand, while the remaining 90 per cent. of the supply paid only 46 per cent. The Commissioner did not see why the consumers of water by meter should be made to pay a very high rate, while it was supplied to people generally who wasted it recklessly at a nominal rate. It seemed to Mr. Javerilal that the argument of the Commissioner had great plausibility about it. The Commissioner totally misconceived the object of the Corporation in putting up water-works at an enormous cost. The speaker would deal with the question of waste separately. The object of these water-works was *primarily* to supply the domestic wants of the city, and not to sell water and make a profit of it as a Joint Stock Company would do: The Corporation set its face against allowing a London Water Works Company to put up the water works in Bombay. If it had done so, Mr. Arthur Crawford said only the other day that it would have enriched him before the dreams of avarice. The Corporation thought wisely and decided to pay for its own water works. Thus the supply of domestic wants was the chief object, whilst the supply of water for trade purposes was a secondary object. He would now come to the question of waste. Much had been said about this waste of water; he did not deny that water was wasted. But the question was, are the water consumers wholly responsible for this waste, or is not the waste due to want of care on the part of the executive. Again, what is considered waste by the Municipal executive is no waste in the eyes of the people when their social habits are considered. The first point he had to mention in this connection was that in a tropical country like India, they wanted more water, not merely for drinking purposes, but for bathing and washing, for the daily washing of clothes, for cleaning pots and utensils, for culinary purposes, and for flushing urinals and privies. The water so consumed was not considered as wasted. His second point was that a great deal of water was wasted through the leaks in the mains and pipes, and in the pipe fittings. From a return furnished by the Water Engineer, it appeared that in 1890-91 the number of mains and pipes that leaked was 102, in 1891-92 it was 108, and in 1892-93 it was 312. In 1893-94 this number was reduced to 187, but still it was larger than the numbers for the previous years. Again, the number of notices issued to house-owners was 3,180 in 1890-91, 3,102 in 1891-92, 3,906 in 1892-93, 5,055 in 1893-94, to say nothing of the leaks and stand pipes repaired without notices. Mr. Tomlinson himself admitted this waste. The Municipal executive has to set its own house in order before it threw the blame of the waste of water on consumers. His third part was that it was not clearly established that meter indications were correct, and that they could always be relied upon to give unfailingly correct measurements. In proof of this he would mention a funny story told by the chairman of the Standing Committee the other day. He said his father was connected with a water company. One day he entertained the officials of the company. A meter was put on the ground floor and the whole company went to the second story. Returning to the first floor after an hour they found that the meter indicated a consumption of a million of a gallon in that time. Another noteworthy point he would refer to was that the use of meter would lead to the extended use of wells and tanks in the city and produce unhealthiness and diseases, such as ringworm, itch, &c. His last point was that they sat at the board as the representative of the general body of ratepayers in the city, that the wish of the ratepayers was against the exclusive introduction of the meter system, and he saw no reason why the Corporation should go against this general wish, more especially as the deficit in water revenue was made up by Municipal revenue from other sources. The Municipal executive seemed to ignore this point altogether.

Mr. Tribhowandas Virjivandas seconded the proposition.

Mr. Cuffe said that the scheme suggested had only one object, and that was to check the reckless waste of water. The real object of the Water Department in bringing forward this proposal was to check the reckless waste of water, not due to leakages through the pipes. If they only went back to last April and May they would find what complaints were raised in the press as to the lack of an adequate supply for domestic wants. The present proposal was brought forward by the Water Department to check the great waste that went on. The poor could go to the public fountains and places if they wanted water and the fixing of meters would not effect them. If they accepted the proposals of generous and charitable persons like Sir Dinshaw Petit, they would have a large number of public troughs and fountains. The only thing necessary was to improve the meter system. This was a difficult thing to do, but at the same time, he submitted, it was not impossible. The Corporation would, therefore, do well to give a favorable consideration to the proposal brought forward by the Water Department.

Dr. Katrak expressed himself in favour of Mr. Javerilal's motion.

Dr. Bahadurji made a long speech, in the course of which he remarked that they should not be alarmed at the word 'meter," and therefore not introduce them at all. He was not in favour of affixing meters to poor people's houses, but he urged the necessity of putting them in the bungalows to which gardens were attached. If people wished to enjoy a luxury they should pay for it, and if they wanted to keep gardens they should pay for that luxury, as much as others would for drinking something else instead of water. He finally suggested the following change in the motion, "that the letters be recorded with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that the general system of supplying water by measurement in Bombay was premature.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal accepted the change.

A proposal was made by Dr. DeMonte for an adjournment at five minutes past 5 o'clock, but was rejected on a division.

Mr. Hamilton said that he had to speak at some length, and therefore hoped the Corporation would adjourn.

The President ruled that he could not allow a motion for adjournment to be immediately followed by another of the same kind unless there was a fresh subject before them.

Mr. Hamilton then made a long and eloquent speech, in the course of which he expressed himself strongly in favour of the system of supplying water by meter. He impressed upon the minds of the members that by adopting the proposed scheme they would be preventing a great waste of water, and that they every year lost from five to six lakhs of rupees by this waste. He moved an amendment to the effect that meters be attached to large chawls and such other properties as the Standing Committee might determine in each case and the water rate be collected as at present from these properties; but if the water consumed exceeded ten gallons per head of the number of the residents in such properties, then the excess quantity should be charged for at the rate of four annas per thousand gallons. The number of residents would be fixed by the Standing Committee when they sanctioned the affixture of meters. He remarked that the member who was to second the amendment had left the meeting.

Mr. Cuffe was ready to second the amendment if some alteration was made in it, but the President asked if any member was willing to second the amendment as it was.

No member seconding it the amendment fell through, and the original motion being put to vote was carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned at 5-40 p. m.

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THE BARODA COMMISSION-OF-ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Oct. 24.

On Monday nearly three hours were devoted to the argument on the application of Mr. Khare to call Mr. Elliot as a witness. At the outset Mr. Kanga read the affidavit of Mr. Maconochie showing reasons why Mr. Khare's application should not be granted. The affidavit was as follows :—I have read the application, dated 15th October, 1894, made by Mr. Bapat's pleader for the purpose of obtaining the evidence of Mr. Elliot and the affidavit of Mr. Bapat affirmed on the same day in support of the application. I am aware that Mr. Elliot's name was given in the list of witnesses submitted on behalf of Mr. Bapat on the 26th of September, 1894, but I believe that his name was so given, not with the *bona fide* object of securing relevant and necessary evidence, but for the purpose of hampering the enquiry as far as possible and of providing grounds on which to base a feigned grievance of difficulties thrown in the way of the accused's defence. I say that compliance with the application of the defence would cause unnecessary and unreasonable delay, expense, and inconvenience. Mr. Elliot's evidence is totally irrelevant and immaterial to this enquiry, for he cannot say anything, but that he gave certain instructions and passed certain orders in the usual official routine. This could not in any way effect the corrupt acts and intentions charged against the accused. I further say that the transmission of a letter direct to Mr. Elliot by the Commissioners as required by the accused is a procedure wholy informal, irregular and illegal, and is moreover, open to misconstruction, and I submit that such a course ought not to be adopted. As regards the application for the issue of a commission I submit that the Commission under its constitution has no more powers of summoning witnesses than those possessed by the ordinary courts of his Highness for that purpose, and that consequently it cannot order the examination of a witness, who is outside his Highness' territories, especially when as in the present instance he is not even in British India but in England. Apart, however, from the mere technical difficulty there is no reason for the issue of a Commission. Mr. Elliot's evidence as stated above being wholly irrelevant to this enquiry, no Commission therefore should I submit be issued.

Mr. Khare, in support of his application regarding the sending of a letter to or the issue of a Commission for Mr. Elliot's evidence, said that what was stated in the second paragraph of Mr. Maconochie's affidavit could be said of any *bona fide* application. Of course that might be Mr. Maconochie's beliefs, but that belief was unfounded. The defence had stated in their affidavit the reasons why they considered Mr. Elliot's evidence relevant. Their honours had heard in evidence how Bapat was charged with receiving bribes in respect of the orders passed by Mr. Elliot, whose evidence was necessary to show whether he consulted Mr. Bapat before he passed the orders, or that he was in any way influenced by Mr. Bapat in passing the orders. Besides it appeared that the petitions and statements were made to the Agent to the Governor-General, while Mr. Elliot was here, but the prosecution was begun when the head of the department was away. It was, therefore, not proper to say now that his evidence was irrelevant. Mr. Elliot's evidence would be confined to certain instructions and certain orders issued by him; and looking to the probability of the case, his evidence would one way or the other go against the allegation made by the witnesses as to Mr. Elliot being influenced by Mr. Bapat in passing orders. Some of the witnesses had said that if they did not agree to the terms proposed by Mr. Bapat, notices were issued and their land attached. Mr. Elliot alone could say whether the notices were issued under his orders or not. It was for their honours to judge and to say whether the evidence of Mr. Elliot was irrelevant or not. After reading an abstract from the progress report of the survey and settlement department, Mr. Khare proceeded to remark that they knew that Mr. Bapat was not in charge of any special branch of the work. Mr. Elliot stated in the report that all the official orders were issued by him in his own hand-writing. As to the second question whether the Commission had power to issue commission or not, Mr. Khare submitted that their honours were only competent to judge that. The Commission was appointed under Act 37 of 1850 and looking to Section 8 of the Act it appeared that the Commission had powers both under the Civil and Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Khare read Sections 89 and 166, and proceeded to say that both the sections read together gave power to the Civil Court of sending summons by post to a person who was residing outside British India.

Mr. Kothare : And what is the remedy if the man does not come ?

Mr. Khare : In that case the party who summoned him must suffer and the judgment should go by default.

Mr. Khare continuing asked what was there to show that the court could not send a letter to any place where a witness resided. Section 166 incorporated Section 89. In support of his application for the issue of a commission he cited Section 387 of the Civil Procedure Code and submitted that a commission could be sent even to foreign countries. Commissions were oftentimes sent to England from Bombay. He admitted that under the Criminal Procedure Code they could not send a commission outside British India; but the Commissioners, he submitted, had got civil as well as the criminal powers. This was not a criminal enquiry. It was rather a departmental enquiry made in public and Section 8 gave a cumulative power. He, therefore, submitted that under Section 8 of the Act and Sections 89 and 166 of the Civil Procedure Code their honours could send a letter to the witness in England and under Section 387 of the Civil Procedure Code they had power to issue a Commission to take evidence of a witness in England. If it was informal to send a letter, and if their honours found any difficulty in sending the letter, then he would ask the court to issue a commission.

Mr. Furdoonji Kanga, in showing cause against the application, read Mr. Maconochie's affidavit and said that in the first place he would submit that the court had no power to entertain the application of the defence, and in the second place, he (Mr. Kanga) submitted that even assuming for the sake of argument that the court had the power to comply with the request of the accused, the defence had not made out a case for the exercise of the power. As regards the first point, Mr. Kanga submitted that sending a letter was the same as sending a subpœna. A letter was sometimes allowed to be substituted for a subpœna in the case of a person of high dignity under Section 91 of the Civil Procedure Code, but the letter was nothing more or less than a summons. The question, therefore, was whether the court had power to issue a summons to a person residing not only beyond its jurisdiction but in England or to issue a commission to examine him. He submitted that the court had no such power. The enquiry which the Commissioners had to make was not of a civil case, but it was one of the nature of a criminal enquiry, and therefore the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code relied on by the other side did not apply. It could not be disputed that the ordinary process of the court operated only upon persons within the jurisdiction of the court, and had no power in the case of persons beyond the jurisdiction of the court unless special powers were conferred by the legislature, and no process could be issued against a person outside the jurisdiction except under special powers as it would be absolutely futile. It was perfectly clear from the wording of Section 8 of Act 37 of 1850 that the powers contemplated therein were powers to be exercised in reaching persons in British India. Their honours would see that the only powers for summoning witnesses which were conferred by Act 37 of 1850 were the same as were possessed by the Zilla and city judges, and the court had no power to issue a summons or a commission to examine witnesses, who were not only out-side the jurisdiction of the court but were outside British India, and he (Mr. Kanga) submitted that it must be remembered that the enquiry with which they were concerned was in its nature a criminal enquiry. The whole frame and scope of the Act of 1850 made this perfectly clear. The imputations were to be drawn up as *articles of charge*. The person against whom the imputations were made was the *accused* in the case, and he was required to *plead guilty or not guilty* to each of the charges. The whole scheme of the Act pointed to the character of the enquiry being essentially criminal. The argument, therefore, based on the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code fell to the ground, and as his honour Mr. Kothare very properly remarked there was no means to enforce compliance with a summons even if it were issued against a person in England. Mr. Kanga read Section 176 of the Civil Procedure Code, and said that even under that the Civil Procedure applied to a witness, who was not bound to attend to give evidence if he was not within his jurisdiction or was a resident at a place more than 200 miles from the court-house. Section 8 of the Act 37 of 1850 contemplated the issue of only summonses to witnesses, and that too if they were within the jurisdiction of the court or in British India. It did not contemplate or authorise the issue of a Commission at all. Then as regards the Criminal Procedure Code their honours were aware that a Commission could not be issued against a person outside British India except under the special powers conferred by the court. The Criminal Procedure Code contained specific provisions for the issue of a commission, but it was equally certain that these provisions applied and extended only to persons, who were in British India, or in the territories of Princes and States in alliance with her Majesty. Mr. Kanga drew their honours' attention to Section 503 of the Civil Procedure Code, and pointed out that para. 2 of the section had been newly added to that, and before the amendment even witnesses in Native States in alliance with her Majesty could not be examined on commission, and it was clear that in those cases to which that special sections did not apply no commission could be issued, even in cases when the law authorised the issue of a commission the courts were most reluctant to issue it except in extreme cases. He relied on the case of Faridunis in the Indian Law Reports 5 Allahabad, where it was held that except in cases of extreme delay, expense, or inconvenience, a witness should not be examined by commission. He also cited the case of Empress vs. Counsell from the Indian Law Reports, 8 Calcutta, on the same point. As regards the issue of a commission outside British India, the point, Mr. Kanga urged, was absolutely covered by high authority. Mr. Kanga also cited the case of Empress vs. Moorga Cheti from the Indian] Law Reports 5 Bombay. The point was originally decided by one of the most able and learned judges of the High Court Sir Raymond West, and it was ultimately taken to a full Bench consisting of three of the most eminent judges who graced the High Court Bench, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Melvil, and Mr. Justice West (now Sir Raymond West). Mr. Starling (now the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling) who appeared for the prisoner in that case was obliged to admit that there was no authority to issue a commission to Mauritius and Pondicherry. So it must be taken as absolutely settled law that in criminal cases, the court had no power to issue a commission outside British India. Mr. Kanga also cited English authority in support of his argument. He cited the case from 10 Queen's Bench report, page 835, and read the decisions of Lord Chief Justice Denman. He (Mr. Kanga) contended that unless special powers were conferred by the legislature, a witness beyond the jurisdiction of the court could not be cited or examined on commission. After referring to the statutes 13 George III. and William IV., Mr. Kanga submitted that from the authorities he had cited it was quite clear that the court had no power to send a letter, which would be tantamount to sending a summons, or to issue a commission to England. Mr. Kanga further submitted that assuming for argument's sake that the court had that power, the defence had not made out a case for the issue of a commission. The first point which the defence must establish was that the evidence was so relevant and material that in spite of the delay, expense, and inconvenience, which the issue of commission to England must necessarily entail, it was necessary to issue a commission to further the ends of justice. Was the evidence of Mr. Elliot shown to be so relevant? Their honours would remember that the learned counsel for the prosecution, the weight of whose able and eloquent advocacy they were unfortunately deprived of that day, had in opening the case, stated most clearly that the present enquiry had absolutely nothing to do with the procedure of the survey and settlement department, or with the policy, or with the wisdom any particular measure affecting the department. All such matters were wholly and absolutely outside the scope of the enquiry with which they were then concerned. The only question for determination was whether or not it was shown that Mr. Bapat corruptly received moneys with respect to which he was charged. Assume that Mr. Elliot's orders were perfectly legitimate, and that he alone was responsible for them. Mr. Elliot himself had in black and white stated in his progress report that he personally passed the orders, and he had alone defined his scope of the duties of his Assistant Mr. Bapat and others, stating that they were responsible for the fulness and accuracy of the information supplied to him by the assistants and on which the orders were passed. Could it be seriously argued that the fact of the orders of Mr. Elliot being correct and having been passed on his own responsibility and according to his own judgment was in any way relevant to the charge of receiving illegal gratifications which was the only charge made against Mr. Bapat. Their honours would remember that the charges against Mr. Bapat were that he corruptly received money not only as an inducement to show but also under pretence of showing favor to persons who had cases in the settlement department. They would also remember that under Section 161 of the Penal Code when a person received illegal gratification, as a motive for doing what he did not really intend to do he was none the less liable. Mr. Kanga submitted that not one of the grounds which had been set out in the affidavit by the defence regarding the matters about which Mr. Elliot's evidence was necessary had any relevancy. Take a further illustration. The shirastedar of a revenue or a judicial officer had really no control or influence over his chief who passed his orders absolutely uninfluenced by the shirastedar. But ignorant applicants believed or were led to believe that he had great influence, and could get favourable decisions, and therefore gave him bribes, and if the shirastedar was charged with receiving illegal gratification, the question whether he had or had not any influence with his chief in the passing of orders had nothing to do with the truth of the charge. As a matter of fact the shirastedar had no influence or any control. It was not charged in this case that Mr. Bapat influenced Mr. Elliot in the making of his orders. Mr. Kanga further submitted that the application was not bona-fide, and relied most strongly upon the third para. of Mr. Bapat's own affidavit, which was sufficient to put him out of court. Mr. Bapat believed that Mr. Elliot would not object to give evidence on mere technical grounds. This showed that Mr. Bapat or his legal advisers were in communication with Mr. Elliot, and had been apprised of his readiness to give evidence, without regards to technical forms. If then Mr. Elliot had no objection to give evidence the defence ought to have taken the proper course at the proper time to get the evidence of Mr. Elliot instead of endeavouring to urge the court to adopt steps which were admittedly irregular and informal and therefore, bound to fail. It may be said that the defence had not been guilty of any delay in the matter, and that Mr. Elliot's name was given as a witness as early as the 26th of September last, but it was not enough merely to give his name as a witness, the proper and regular course to obtain his evidence ought to have been adopted at the earliest possible stage. Instead of doing so the defence all along adopted a course, which was irregular and informal, and their first request to send a letter through the authorities was only allowed as they were prepared to take the risk of failure. Mr. Khare had asked the court to do what even the High Court had no power to do, and the defence could not claim any credit so to say for the loss of time that had taken place. Mr. Kanga said that he would at once say, and he might properly have said it at the beginning of his argument that it was very far indeed from the object or desire of the prosecution to shut out really relevant and important evidence, or to offer captious opposition to a just and proper demand properly made to get at such evidence. But just as much it was the duty of the prosecution to support any proposal, which was intended to further the ends of justice, it was equally his duty to resist all attempts to invoke the help of the court in an illegal manner at a late hour, and to cause an enormous waste of public time and public money. Supposing a commission were issued at this eleventh hour what would the Commissioners who were specially appointed for the enquiry and drawn away from their ordinary work, do, during the two or three months till the commission returned. The issuing of a commission and transmission of the letter as well were therefore out of the question. They had it on the high authority that even the High Court had no power to issue a commission in a criminal enquiry to take evidence of a witness in England. The Commissioners under the powers as an ordinary court of the state or the powers under the Act of 1850 were not authorised to issue a commission. Commission or a subpœna to a witness in England and even if they had the power no case had been made out for the exercise of that power. With these observations, Mr. Kanga left the application to be dealt by their honours in accordance with the requirements of law and justice.

Mr. Khare, in replying to the arguments raised by Mr. Kanga, urged that the court had civil as well as criminal powers. One of the charges against Mr. Crawford was of indebtedness. That was not a criminal charge.

Mr. Kothare : But is it not an offence under status for a public servant to borrow money in his own district ?

Mr. Khare submitted that it was only a breach of the service regulation. He had never heard an accused person being examined on oath. He submitted that the case cited from the Calcutta law report was not applicable, as in that case the issue of a commission was objected to on the ground that it would be detrimental to the accused.

Their honours reserved decision, which was given to-day. The President decided that the enquiry was of a criminal nature, and the Commissioners had no power to issue a commission. It was also informal to send a letter which was to be substituted for a summons. Under the circumstances the President disallowed Mr. Khare's application.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION ON INDEMNITY ACT.

Mr. Khare had also applied for production of the proceedings of Council on the Indemnity Act. Against the application Mr. Kanga produced the following affidavit on behalf of Mr. Maconochie :—With reference to the application on behalf of the accused, dated the 16th inst. for production of the proceedings of the Council of Administration on the Indemnity Act, &c., I say that the proceedings of the Council are by their very nature confidential and privileged, and that the resolution of the Council authorising the grant of an indemnity to certain persons in connection with the enquiry regarding the imputations against the accused and others is a part of such proceedings, and was communicated to me in official confidence in the course of the enquiry which I was confidentially deputed by the State to make, and forms part of the record of such confidential inquiry, and I submit that for the reasons set forth in my affidavit of the 1st inst. the said proceedings of Council including the said resolution are absolutely protected from disclosure. I further say that pursuant to and in terms of the Council resolution in that behalf I granted an indemnity to Girdharlal Nanabhoy, who I am informed has produced the same on the requisition of the accused's legal advisers, and it is now on the file of the court.

After hearing arguments of counsel, the Commissioners disallowed Mr. Khare's application.

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS.

Mr. Khare had made a third petition for production of certain documents, and against that application Mr. Kanga had filed the following affidavit made by Mr. Maconochie :—I say that the documents described in the printed article of charge relating to the corrupt receipt by the accused of Rs. 200 from Sitasharan Ramsharan as "English translation of a Gujerati petition addressed to the Durbar" and the documents described therein as "statement of Sitasharan Ramsharan, dated 24th April last, before the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General" and "statement of Narsingpuri Navalpuri, dated 8th March, 1894, before the Assistant to the Agent Governor-General" form part of the records confidentially forwarded by the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General to the state authorities, and the objections which I urged against the application of the accused to the production and inspection of the petitions and statements made to and document produced before the Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and to which for the sake of brevity I crave leave to refer, apply equally to the production and inspection of the said three documents relating to the case of Sitasharan Ramsharan.

The court declined to accede to Mr. Khare's application.

The court then adjourned to Wednesday next.

REVIEW.

"MUNDRA AND KULIN," by Mr. Jehangirshaw Ardesir Talyarkhan. This book which is a pleasing addition to the stock of Gujerati literature, is an historical novel of unusual merit, dealing with social life in the main and vividly pourtraying the principles of good and bad government as seen in India's own rule of the 18th century and Britain's rule of India in the present century. Every student of Indian history can tell what it was to live under the sway of a Shivaji, Hyder, or a Tipoo Sultan; but only a man of literary skill can write on the subject with the care and finish observable in Mr. Talyarkhan's work. The plot springs directly from the Mysore wars in which General Lord Harris so eminently figured. The atrocities of Tipoo and of some of his confreres, though horrible in themselves, are placed before the reader in a style, which takes away to some extent their repulsiveness. The description of Shamio, of Pitamber, of the Bohra Lukhmanji, of the storming of Seringapatam, of the widowed Maharani of Mysore, of Kamla and her family, as also of the hero and the heroine are vivid and fascinating. In the conception and arrangement of the story as also in the painting of character, there is much originality and genius. In the capacity of a police officer, Mr. Jehangirshaw seems to have observed men and things as keenly as the Durwesh in the Eastern tales, and "Mundra" is so to say the fruit of his practical observations. Besides an evident acquaintance with classic romance, the writer has a remarkable knowledge of affairs, past and present, and a power of expression peculiarly his own. The book is written in pure Gujerati, and is full of humour and lively incidents. Those natives who are constantly complaining of British rule might peruse this little volume with profit.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

THE collegians finished off their season on the 22nd ultimo with an easy win over a second eleven of the Bombay Gymkhana. Out of 6 matches played, I was won, 3 lost, and 2 drawn. In the batting department K. Engineer, Mulla, and Karani have rendered useful service. In the bowling line Kharas, Mulla, and M. Davar have done well. It was satisfactory to see professors Muller and Coverton encouraging and enlivening the matches played during the season by their genial presence. The organisation of annual matches between the college and the sister college in the Deccan, which is mainly due to the exertion of these two professors, is to be hailed with pleasure.

MUNICIPAL C. C.

The above enterprising club has done well during the past season, and their good show is due, in a large measure, to energy and activity of Mr. S. Tomlinson, the captain. In the batting line the club can boast of good safe bats in Daruvala, M. K. Wadia, C. M. Patel, and Kaka. In bowling Wadia, Hale, Kaka, and Sitaram were the most successful bowlers during the season.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The gymkhana finished off their season on the 7th instant with a defeat at the hands of the Islam Gymkhana. The season was a successful one for the gymkhana, but it is to be regretted more than half of the matches played were drawn. In the batting department the team possess many good sound bats in Spencer, Ayrton, Dubash, D. Kanga, M. Kanga, R. Mody, &c. In the bowling department, however, they are very weak. There is not a single fast bowler in the team, and the consequence is that very many weak combinations score heavily against them. Kharas, M. Kanga, and P. Davar have done moderately well in this department. The appearance, however, of K. Mistri who played only in their closing match, indicates a very hopeful future for the gymkhana, and I am sure next season the gymkhana will show a more successful record.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

Owing to rain many of the fixtures of the above club were abandoned, and in the few matches they played, they did moderately well. In the batting line they possess good bats in Billimoria, Dubash, M. Kanga, B. Tata, and B. Daruwala and in the bowling Department three good reliable bowlers in Writer, M. Kanga, and Tata.

PERSIAN CLUB.

Out of 5 matches arranged by the above club, only 2 were played, the other 3 being abandoned owing to rain. The club lost both the matches played. In the batting department, they can boast of some good batsmen in J. Bharucha, Machlivala, and Vatcha, and in bowling some reliable bowlers in P. Daver, Chenoy, and Machlivala. Mention must also be made of Vatcha's wicket-keeping, which was quite superb.

CITY OF BOMBAY C. C.

Many of the matches arranged by the above club were abandoned. In the few matches which they played they did fairly well. As long as M. Kanga, H. Billimoria, J. Billimoria, and Dubash are on the ranks of the club, it can very easily hold its own against any average combination.

B. B. AND C. I. R. C. C.

The above club finished off their season on the 29th ultimo with a defeat at the hands of the Ordnance Department C. C. The season was a fairly successful one mainly due to the excellent all round cricket of Cooper and Collins, and in a lesser degree to Hildreth and Counsell.

ARMY AND NAVY C. C.

The show of the above club during the season was, as usual, unsatisfactory, and but for the excellent all round cricket of Richardson and B. Phillips, nearly all their matches would be reckoned as mere farces.

D. J. W.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 22 was 547, giving a death-rate of 32·90 per annum per thousand as against 26·51 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·73 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 154 died from fevers; 3, small-pox; 2, measles; 68, phthisis; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 46, diseases of the nervous system; 76, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 27 still-born; 68, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 22, Brahmin, 24, Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 12; Hindu of other caste, 257; Hindu outcaste, 37; Mussalman, 134; Parsee, 25; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 4; European 2; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 266 as against 283 the corresponding period of last year, and 307 the average over the past five years.

LADY GERTRUDE STOCK writes : "I like 'Koko for the Hair' exceedingly, and prefer it to any I have ever used. My hair has certainly become thicker since I have used it, and does not come off as it did, and I say I find it very pleasant and quite free from all the sticky, nasty stuff found in most other washes."—This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being refreshing and cooling, it cleanses the head of dandruff.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS AT ALIBAG.

MEETING OF LANDHOLDERS.

A LARGELY attended meeting of the inhabitants of the villages of the northern part of Alibag taluka was held at the village of Avas, on Sunday last. The proceedings commenced a short time after 2 p. m., Mr. Shamrao Vishnu Phansalkar having thanked the visitors for assembling proposed that Veda Shastra Sampanna Vishveshvar Govind Karve, a venerable Brahmin of Kihim be elected president of the meeting. Mr. Vaman Chintaman Mhaskar having seconded the proposition, it was carried. Mr. Dabir then rose to propose the first resolution. He dwelt upon the necessity of forming a permanent association. The ryots, he said, were now placed in a peculiar position. They had no adequate means of placing their side of the case before Government. In fact they had hardly a proper notion of Government itself. To most of them the Collector and Government were but synonymous terms. We had even in India the Commissioner, the Governor, and the Viceroy above him, not to speak of the authorities in England. We must, he said, carry our grievances as far as the British Parliament, and even when repulsed there we must appeal to the public opinion through the press. Then, again, people were ignorant of local and other laws which place them at a very great disadvantage. A few that had the power to understand them had mostly taken up service with Government or some one else. The silence, through ignorance, of the ryots was construed by Government officials into contentment or submission. It was to be the business of the association that was to be formed to enlighten the ryots and act as their representative before Government. He, therefore, proposed the resolution that, "in the opinion of this meeting, a permanent association is necessary to be formed to petition Government on their behalf in respect of public grievances, such as the enhancements of land revenue and to do similar other public duties."

Mr. Ganesh Hari Deooskar, in seconding the proposition, remarked that, as it was not practicable for all of them to take up any question at any time, a representative association was quite necessary. *Panchayats*, &c., were in vogue from early times, but true representation is a thing that has come into existence since the British rule. He cordially supported the proposition. The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Rao Saheb Vaman Dhonddev proposed that the association be authorised to petition Government in the matter of enhancements in land revenue.

Mr. Vithoba Sonaji Chavan, in seconding the motion, said that it was incumbent on every one to see that the interest of the agricultural classes was never lost sight of. The motion was carried amid a storm of cheers.

Mr. Ramji Laxman Gharat proposed the third resolution, that "the association be asked to petition Government to revise the recently circulated grazing regulations so as to give greater concessions to the ryots." It was not possible at that stage of the hour, he said, to enter into the legal aspect of the question. The practical inconveniences arising from such regulations they were well aware of and needed no remarks from him. In addition to the great pecuniary burden imposed upon them, the farmers were now to engage pattawallas to look after their herds or cattle. Hitherto this petty business was entrusted to the son, daughter, or wife of the farmer as it suited his convenience. The qualifications now thought necessary for a herdsman required the farmer either to watch his cattle himself or engage a highly paid pattawalla. Anything that could be said would hardly adequately express the injustice of requiring fees for animals that were not immediately required for such agricultural purposes as ploughing, drawing water, &c.

Mr. Tukaram Dharmaji Mokul seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Nagardas Rupaji Shet proposed that "Rao Saheb Babaji Gopal and Vaman Dhonddev and Messrs. Pandlik Ganesh, Ramji Lakshman Gharat, Tukaram Dharmaji Mokul, Gangadhar Chimnaji Chhatre, and a few other prominent persons, with power to add to their number, be formed into a committee and be authorized to elect their own president and secretary and to conduct the business of the association." Rao Saheb Vaman Dhonddev seconded the proposition and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting then elected about twenty delegates for the Provincial Conference and also some for the National Congress.

Rao Saheb Babaji Gopal then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the president, Mr. Pundlik Ganesh seconded it, and the proposition was carried with acclamation. Three hearty cheers were called for the Queen-Empress and one for the Collector, her Majesty's representative in the zilla, which were responded to with great enthusiasm. The proceedings then terminated and the meeting was dissolved.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE services of Surgeon-Capt. J. G. Hojel, M.B., B.S., have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

TWELVE months' leave, on private affairs, has been granted to Capt. F. A. Hoghton, Wing Commander, 1st Bombay Grenadiers.

THE classification as laid down in table B, Musketry Instructions, Lee-Metford, 1894, is applicable to the present course of musketry.

CAPTAIN J. H. JELLETT, R. A., who has resigned the appointment of Staff Captain, Royal Artillery, Bombay Circle, is transferred to the 9th Field Battery Royal Artillery, and will proceed to Agra to join his Battery as soon as possible.

THE *Pioneer*, writing on Messrs. Cook and Son and the pilgrim traffic, remarks :—It may be said, at once, that the Government of India have not been prejudiced in the least, in their consideration of the subject, by the attitude of Bombay, whatever this may have been. They have behaved generously throughout, a grant of £ 2,000 having been made in one year to Messrs. Cook and Son to reimburse them for their expenditure; but they have been deeply disappointed at the failure of the scheme which seemed to promise so well, and they do not consider there is any justification for continuing the expenditure of £1,000 annually in subsidising the firm. The fact is that the appearance of Messrs. Cook and Son on the scene stimulated competition among the shipowners who carry pilgrims to and from Jeddah. They saw a possibility of this lucrative trade slipping through their fingers, and they took their measures accordingly. Unquestionably much good has resulted from the competition, and the thousands of Mahomedans who leave India every year for Mecca are not fleeced so much as formerly, and are also better cared for during the voyage. The return ticket system, too, has its advantages, as the poverty-stricken pilgrims are sure of being shipped back to this country if they can only reach Jeddah after making the *haj*. But, unfortunately, those who take their tickets from Messrs. Cook and Son's agents have become fewer and fewer year by year, until now they form only a small percentage of the total number. The competition has been too great, and as there seems not the least prospect of the London firm gaining ground, the Government of India have reluctantly had to abandon the experiment which they undertook so hopefully. If 90 out of every 100 persons choose to put themselves in other hands than those of Messrs. Cook and Son, the State cannot interfere, and £1,000 per annum is a large sum to pay for the benefits which only a small majority of the pilgrims reap. Asiatics are very conservative in their habits, and the pious Mahomedans who make for Mecca are no exception to the general rule. They will apparently sooner trust to the arrangements made by their countrymen than to those controlled by Europeans. We do not, however, see why there should be a return to the "bad old system;" it is the duty of the Government to see that the comfort and safety of the pilgrims is strictly provided for, and now that reforms have been carried out it should be a comparatively easy task to prevent abuses creeping in again. We have every sympathy with Messrs. Cook and Son, but they have received some £6,000 or £7,000 from Government, and they can scarcely ask that the annual subsidy should be continued when the returns show that they have secured less of the pilgrim traffic of late years.

Holloway's Ointment.—The great climatic variations which soldiers and sailors experience render them liable to a variety of diseases, the development of which is favoured by exposure and hardships—often, it is to be feared, by their own carelessness as well. Holloway's remedier afford a safe and easy means of cure for those constitutional and local maladies which are so frequently engendered by residence in unhealthy climates and by incautious living. The Ointment is a wonderfully healing application, as it cleanses the surface of foul sores and ulcers, soothes the throbbing and pain in cases of inflammation, and checks the progress of skin diseases. The Pills purify the blood, cleanse the liver, and remove all noxious matter from the system.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn-Capt J G Hojel, M B, B S, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being stru

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

MATERIALS, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.

As is usual at this season, there is quite an embarrassment of new materials of all kinds suitable for autumn and winter wear. Caracule cloth is one of the leading novelties; corduroy cloth is very durable. The new friezes in dark shades have tiny flat loops of a lighter shade; others having little raised black patterns on coloured grounds. Of tweeds and checks the Braemar and Rathlin may be named; the former, a very small brown check with an overcheck of larger pattern in faint lines of brown and yellow, on red and green. This makes up admirably. The Welsh tweeds and serges are of excellent quality, good colouring, and effective designs; and the soft, curly-surfaced boucle cloths, in all the latest shades of colour, make warm and stylish winter gowns. Most of the new cloths show black designs in bold relief on colour, green, red, brown, and blue grounds. One called the normandy much resembles chenille in effect. Those cloths interwoven in two colours in imitation of basket work are popular, as are the diagonal Harris cloths which always appear to keep in fashion. In moires the most recent introductions are the grain de poudre and the cameleon, in which, as the name implies, there are changes of colour; the watering is very bold and handsome, brown on petunia, light pink on blue, pervenche on deeper purple, and green on gold, being good examples. The satin brocades show fine colourings, especially the floral kinds; a brocade called guipure, is in light grounds, with a lace pattern in black over it. Black on colour is characteristic of silks and satins as well as cloths. The Empress and Duchess Irish poplins are in lovely shades of the new reds, pinks, blues, greens, and greys. In silks the Verglas with its horizontal cords and pretty silvery surface, is charming. Chene silks still keep their place, and the early Victorian period is very evidently being drawn on for both design and colouring. The grounds are chiefly shot with spots of vague colours—misty greens and blues, indescribable yellows, browns, and reds—having a grandmotherly appearance. Two materials are now being combined in most dresses, and woollens are trimmed with silk, satin, or velvet. Chenes are useful, as they blend well with the colourings of the thicker fabrics.

VELVETEEN

will be much worn this winter, and many of the new models in this material are excessively pretty. Claret, cerise, red, purple, blue, green, and tabac brown are the most fashionable colours. A light powder-blue velveteen is made with a full, short bodice, finished off by a waistbelt with a large bow in front, a folded collar, with a lace tie beneath of old lace, giving a somewhat quaint effect; the sleeves are of the gigot shape, and the quite plain skirt just touches the ground. Another, a claret-coloured velvet, is made perfectly plain, without any trimming, en princesse, the effect being almost equal to velvet, the material is so rich—Nankin-blue-china, Veronese, sweet pea pink, pervenche, and dragon's blood being the best evening shades. Velours de Nord is the principal material employed in the new mantles and coats; watered and plain velvets being also used. Handsome jet passementerie with ostrich tip or fur borderings are the chief trimmings. There are several fresh and becoming shapes. The 'Pomona' coat has long falling sleeves, tight-fitting back, and high collared cape. A three-quarter length mantle of Velours de Nord has arabesques of passementerie on the yoke and shoulders, and ostrich tip feather bordering, a beautiful ostrich feather boa being worn with it. A very full mantle of watered velvet has jet embroidery round the edge, above a bordering of sable, and round the shoulders the mantle falling in straight folds, following the slope of the shoulders without being raised; the high, widely turned-out collar is of the fur before named. Very handsome is a tight-fitting coat of bottle green velvet, with the yoke of steel passementerie in an original design; bretelles of steel enrich both back and front; the skirts are cut full, particularly at the back, and the sleeves are very wide, the collar and cuffs being of chinchilla, which blends admirably with both the material and steel trimming. A new driving coat, in thick brown cloth, with deep collar, front-rolling and cuffs of mink, warmly lined with fur, will commend itself to those who require that style of garment. Of the useful order also is a long mantle of deep wine red cloth, made with full, double beaver edged capes, the same fur being employed for the collar and fronts; a toque of the cloth and fur is intended to be worn with it.

A MAGNIFICENT CARRIAGE CLOAK,

suitable also for evening wear, is of the inevitable Velours de Nord, the immensely wide revers being of cream guipure, with a narrow bordering of astrachan. The inner part of the mantle is fronted with astrachan; the turn-over collar and deep, wide cuffs are of guipure, edged with fur like the revers. This mantle is very long, quite covering the gown. Seal-skin jackets are this season cut about three-quarter length, and have either high or turn-down collars, full, drooping sleeves, and are mostly double-breasted; the skirts are full. Cloth coats are very like those of last year in their chief outlines. Melton cloths with finely speckled surfaces are more patronised than the plain-faced cloths ruling in 1893; they are somewhat longer, fit more loosely in front and tighter in the back, and have sleeves of less huge proportions. Fur is more used than ever for trimming. Sable, of course, holds its own; caracule is very fashionable, and to a great extent replacing astrachan; chinchilla is again in much favour; blue fox, Thibet goat, stone and baum-martin, skunk, bear, opossum, musquash, and black fox are all greatly used. Ermine, notwithstanding the effort to revive it, is little seen. In evening cloaks an especially pretty one for a girl is of Veronese velvet, lined with brocaded satin of a lighter shade; the shoulder cape is edged with a broad band of chinchilla, and the turned-down, rather wide collar trimmed with the same fur. The velvet hangs in full folds in front and at the back. Another new cloak, suitable for either day or evening wear, is of caracule plush, with the collar and long boa ends of black Thibet goat. The yoke of this cloak, of jet passementerie, is very handsome—the shape cut to slope and fall quite off the shoulders without any raised fulness, which at first looks somewhat strange to eyes so long used to high epaulette-like shoulder pieces. In Paris, mantle and coat sleeves are cut of the deep sling pattern, and form part of the back of the mantle; the fulness gathered in at the elbow, the sleeves being tight towards the wrist, and finished off there with wide gauntlet cuffs of fur, or whatever is used for trimming. Writing of trimmings, there is much that is new, jet ranks first in passementeries, grelots and heavy deep fringes. Black satin beads have taken the place of sequins; they are of all sizes, from the most minute to the largest cabochon. Ostrich feather bordering, the tips only employed, has already been noticed. Mingled with jet in the new style, it is most effective, looking particularly well with velvet. Steel, handsomely worked in splendid designs, is a favourite form of ornament. With greens, blues and red velvet it looks well. Coloured and iridescent beadings of all sorts are still seen. The heavier makes of lace, in both black and white, are more used than ever, frequently with fur, which combination, though somewhat incongruous, is most fashionable. Sable looks best with old age-coloured laces; guipure, white, or ivory with grey furs; and black guipure with astrachan and caracule.

COLOURS.

The fashionable colours for millinery are pervenche and bright cherry. The first-named, which is neither blue nor purple, but a combination of the two, is being most extensively patronised in Paris, not only for hats and bonnets, but for gowns and mantles. It is by no means universally becoming, only suiting young, fresh complexions; but that is a mere matter of detail. All wear it—young and old—regardless of its individual suitability. Cherry (cerise), on the contrary, can be very generally worn; and wisteria, also a favourite shade, is well fitted, with its delicate lilac tones, to the matronly and elderly. As indicated last month, felt is the material most employed by milliners, and long jet buckles have superseded those of paste. Thick embroideries in gold, steel, multi-coloured beading, and jet form the crowns of the Dutch shapes still a great deal worn. Oriental and Russian heavy embroideries are also greatly affected. Another form of the Puritan shape has a rather fluted crown, and is covered with the new shade of sweet pea-pink in miroir velvet; a jet coronet surrounds the brim, and jet ornaments are set amidst the handsome creamy guipure lace, which is the principal trimming; the strings are of black velvet. Flame-coloured dahlias are the flowers on one very successful creation—the crown of smoke-grey velvet and black lace, with black strings. This is an elderly lady's bonnet; it is rather a large square shape, and comes well on the head. Another handsome matronly bonnet is of wisteria-coloured velvet; this, gathered, forms the crown. There is a folded band of black velvet round the brim, kept in place by half circles in jet; black ostrich tips are set in front, with touches of the light-coloured velvet between and at the back, with strings of black velvet. A singular shape is quite square in front, where it is covered with folds of velvet, which are drawn through a large jet buckle. Tufts of black ostrich tips (the model is in black velvet) are placed at each end of the buckle, accentuating the squareness, and velvet periwinkles arranged in a cluster with more feathers at the back.

THE STYLE OF HEADGEAR

prevailing during the first French Republic is a good deal followed; such bonnets are broad in effect, but sit narrowly on the head, and are worn too far back to afford the least protection against cold. Their very appearance is suggestive—smart looking though they are—of neuralgia, and it is next to impossible to say which is the back and which the front of very many of them, the trimming giving little or no indication of how they are worn. The ear-bow style of arrangement is still followed, and the palm-bow, which consists of mitred ends of ribbon bound together at the base to keep them in place and stiff. Most of this season's hats have a decided upward tendency in the brim, particularly in front, and cerise bows and knots of velvet are much depended on to give a touch of colour. A felt hat with a much-curved brim has broad cerise satin bows of ribbon, lined with pale pink, the ends of the ribbon passed through long jet buckles; the hat itself is black, and has black coque feathers on each side of the front, with knots of ribbon at the back beneath the brim.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chindwara, 1,486 tons, Captain E. R. Robinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Jackson, Rev F Vandell, and friend and 12 deck.

THE s s Aurora, 1,799 tons, Captain E Fell, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cardiff (21st September), with a cargo of 3,426 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company. During the voyage she experienced unsettled weather.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W Rothwell, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Desai, Mr and Mrs Lebut Effendi, Mr J Rosenthal and son, Mr Essack Seamon Lavid, Mrs A Benjamin, and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Inchulva	1453	Brown	Not fixed		W & A Graham & Co
B	Horatio	2078	Forth	Karachi		F Muir & Co
G	Purulia	933	Watkys	Zanzibar	27-10	M Mackenzie &Co
H & J	Avoca	905	Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Not fixed		H C Jooma
L	Tannadice	1408	LeMiere	Not fixed		H C Jooma
N	Azamor		Gibson	China & Japan	27-10	Tata & Sons
O	Gutenfels	1750	Thormann	Hamburg, &c.		Glade & Co
Q	Safari	891	Gaube	Zanzibar	27-10	F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi ...548 D Adam ..C. Mandvie...25-10 Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati ...523 G Ahmed...Mangloro ..26-10 Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Cant.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Hispania	2213	Abrey	Liverpool	3-11	W & A Graham & Co
5	Canton	2091	Cubitt	China	27-10	P & O Co
6	Ravenna	2103	Cole	China	1-11	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2343	Bechtinger	Trieste	1-11	A Lloyd
15	Dwarka	781	Tice	Karachi		M M & Co
16	Gledhow	1723	Sunley	Antwerp	2-11	Bombay Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bezwada ...5001 Mitchel ...M Mackenzie & Co

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Aurora (s)	Fell	Cardiff, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Dilwara (Transport)	Mann	England.
	Jubeda (s)	Tyndal	Calcutta.
	Chindwara (s)	Robinson	Calcutta, &c.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Chupra, entered for loading yesterday for coast ports and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—63 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 20 cases whisky, Cutler Palmer and Co; 82 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.
City of Agra s—8 bales papers, 6 cases wax, 9 cases soap, D R Umrigar and Co; 37 cases gingerwine, P C Shroff and Sons; 4 cases printing ink, Hussonally Abdoolally.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Agra s—310 bales bar soap, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 8 cases polished plate glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 22 cases glassware, Hajee Hassam Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—74 cases sherry wine, &c, Cutler Palmer and Co; 31 cases Champagne, Croft Mody and Co; 32 cases provisions and 21 cases medicine, &c, Phillips and Co; 116 bales old newspapers, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 9 cases medicine, F S Madon and Co; 15 cases oilmenstores, Essoofally Russooljee; 70 cases sherry wine and 28 cases provision, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 34 cases printing paper, &c, Balkrishna Sazba and Co; 49 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Ruttonjee and Brothers.
Bombay s—6 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Kirby Hall s—100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Bombay s—40 cases champagne, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; and 32 cases brandy Jamsetji Nowroji.

FROM NEW YORK.

Persia s—21 cases clocks, Mooljee Gangjee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Bombay s—60 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 32 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bombay s—70 cases gineva, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM HAMBURG.

Bhopal s—2-qr casks rectified spirit, Maneckjee Pestonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 25.

FOR GLASGOW.

Hispania s—1,939 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—18 bales wool, R Razoonath; 260 coriander seed, Bauer and Krause; 5 bales goat hairs, D Iswardas; 6,000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 30 beles wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 44 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 45 bales hemp, V G Thanvi.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—1 box silver ware, Ru-tomjee C Patell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—14 cwts gingellyseed, W Kipp; 4,000 cwts ground nuts, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 30 cwts coriander seed, Bauer and Krause; 500 cwts buffalo horns, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Inchulva s—400 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co; 28 bales cotton, Indian Cotton Seed, Product Co; 60 cwts gum, Rustomjee C Patell.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchulva s—800 cwts buffalo horns, Prier de Saone and Co; 231 cwts cress seed, Bauer and Krause; 35 cwts sandal wood, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gledhow s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, Sorabsha and Co; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Horatio s—4,263 twts cotton seed Indian Cotton Seed Product Co; 201 cwts methy seed, Bauer and Krause; 1,005 cwts Myrabollam, H Govindjee, 200 cwts coriander Seed; Tyabjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Horatio s—125 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers,

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—186 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperator s—200 cwts myrabollams, W Kipp.

FOR HONGKONG.

Canton s—12 cwts senna leaves and 3 cwts peacock feathers, M Dawoodbhoy; 81 cwts wheat, E Abdoola; 25 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee; 25 bales twist, Sials E Sassoon; 9 cwts genda horns and 25 cwts Kismiss C Ebratim and Co; 5 cwts peacock feathers, D Mowjee; 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co., 6 cwts peacock feathers, 233, cwts raisins, 70 cwts oilbanum, 137 cwts myrabollams and 62 cwts by sabole Quan Lun Exoo
Azmor s—257 cwts sandalwood, H Hemraj; 400 bales cotton, J A Wadia.
Ravena s—69 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Canton s—200 bales twist, Sorabji N Talati and Co; 24 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 25 cwts kismis, C Ebrahim and Co.
Azamor s—40 chests opium, M Jankiram; 33 chests opium, R Gootiram.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nerbudda s—179 bales cotton, M Sivbux.
Nawab s—113 bales cotton, H Govindram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 23.

Walpole, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, from Deolali.

OCTOBER 24.

Heneson, Vet-Lt, Bo, A V D, on remount duty, from Kirkee.
Hale, Surgn Capt, Ms, A M S, on duty, from Deolali.
Croly, Surgn-Major, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Kamptee.

OCTOBER 25.

Tate, Surgn-Capt Bengal, A M S, on leave, from Meerut.
Biggs, Capt, Ms, R E, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Hogg, Brig-Genl, Bo, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Westmacott, C B, D S O, Col, Bo, Staff, on leave, from Poona.
Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, on leave, from Deolali.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER, 24.

Hussey, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Ahmednagar.
Symon, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, to Ahmednagar.

OCTOBER 25.

Jelleth, Capt, R A, on duty, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th October, 1894.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "D" Company:—No. 3916 Vol. C. C. Peters and No. 3617 Vol. A. J. Peters.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Regimental Football Club has been formed. Members wishing to join are requested to send in their names to Lieutenant F. W. English.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th October, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place to-day:—

Fort Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
At 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill.

2. Parade for to-morrow the 27th instant:—

No. 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales's Statue at 4 p.m. and proceed to Colaba, North Fort for 10-in. R. M. L. and 6-in B. L. Gun drill.
No. 2 Company will parade at Treacher's Buildings, Fort, at 4 p.m. and proceedito Colaba North Fort to commence the annual Gun target practice.
Dress for both Companies:—Drill order without arms. Puttees to be worn.

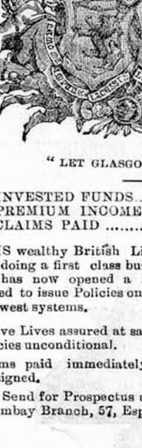
By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

DEADLY FOES to Dhobie's itch and Indian Ring Worm are HERMIT'S SATARANA SALVE and Agua Indicata. Two or three applications of the Salve infallibly cure the most obstinate form of the Disease, and the latter is used for the Disease when situated on tender skins. Each As. 6 only, of MADON, SONS & Co.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, CHEST COMPLAINTS, & BRONCHITIS
ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR.
Persons with Weak Lungs or of Delicate Constitutions will find most valuable information in Mr. G. T.
CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION.
Showing that direful Disease to be curable in all its stages, and containing many interesting and authentic cases, with Letters from Ministers of all Denominations, including the late Rev. C. H. SPURGEON.
PRICE 6d.—Can be obtained of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta; "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

DR. FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,
Specially prepared by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE from the Prescription of an eminent Physician, as a Mild, Safe, and
TONIC APERIENT FOR DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
The ELIXIR AND PILLS may be obtained in bottles at 1/12, 2/9, 4/6, &c., from—Calcutta: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BATHGATE & Co., SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR. Madras: WEST & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore: GILLON & Co. Assam: PLANTERS' STORES Rangoon: DA SOUZA, and from all leading Stores throughout India.

ORIGINAL PRIZE MEDAL LISTS.
LAMBERT & BUTLER'S
FINEST SMOKING TOBACCOS.
TRADE MARK.
LOG CABIN, MAY BLOSSOM, JESSAMINE, PRIZE MEDAL BIRD'S-EYE, GOLD FLAKE, GOLDEN VALLEY, WAVERLEY MIXTURE, VIKING NAVY CUT, NAVY CUT, GARRICK, SUN-DRIED HONEY DEW.
Are now supplied in Patent Air-tight Self-fixing Tins and Packets bearing our Name and Trade Mark, without which none are genuine.
Of all Stores & Dealers throughout India & the Colonies. LONDON BONDED CAVENDISH WORKS, 85, LONG ACRE, LONDON.

The Best Dressing

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
Prevents the hair from becoming thin, faded, gray, or wiry, and preserves its richness, luxuriance, and color to an advanced period of life. It cures itching humors, and keeps the scalp cool, moist, and healthy.
The base of Ayer's Hair Vigor is a refined and delicate fluid which does not soil or become rancid by exposure to the air, and which is as perfect a substitute for the oil supplied by nature, in youth and health, as modern chemistry can supply.
Ayer's Hair Vigor
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer—is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass on the bottom of each of our bottles.
Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, 16 Green St., Bombay. H. OWE, BLACH & Co., 15 Hare St., Calcutta.

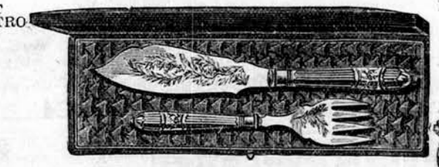
CITY OF GLASGOW
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
"LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."
INVESTED FUNDS.....Rs. 3,62,70,000.
PREMIUM INCOME ..... „ 33,50,000.
CLAIMS PAID ..... „ 6,91,18,000.
THIS wealthy British Life Office, which has been doing a first class business for the last fifty-six years, has now opened a Branch in Bombay, and is prepared to issue Policies on the most favourable terms and newest systems.
Native Lives assured at same rates as Europeans. Policies unconditional.
Claims paid immediately IN BOMBAY by the undersigned.
Send for Prospectus and Table of Rates, Bombay Branch, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
BANK OF BOMBAY,
Bankers.
AGENTS WANTED for Bombay and Mofussil.

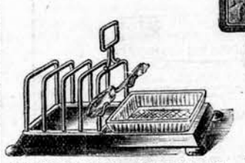
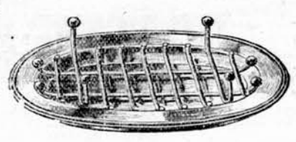
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Subscribed CAPITAL, Rs. 3,83,00,000.
Fire risks of every description covered at lowest current rates in Bombay and Mofussil.
BOMBAY BRANCH: 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
AGENTS WANTED FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
SAUCE.
Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

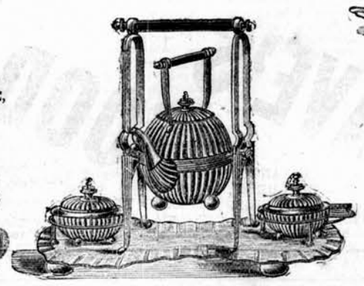
Hamilton & Co
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

EGG AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO PLATE, Rs. 12 Cash.

BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 13 Cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED FISHSERVERS. Rs. 30 Cash.

SUGAR BOWL AND SIFTER, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 11 Cash.

BUTTER DISH AND TOAST RACK, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 22 Cash.

ASPARAGUS DISH, Rs. 55 Cash.

BUTTER DISH, GLASS AND ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 21 Cash.

BUTTER STAND, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 25 Cash.


CUT GLASS PICKLE STAND, ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 Cash.
TEA SERVICE, BEST ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 80 Cash.

BREAKFAST FRAME, Rs. 15 Cash.

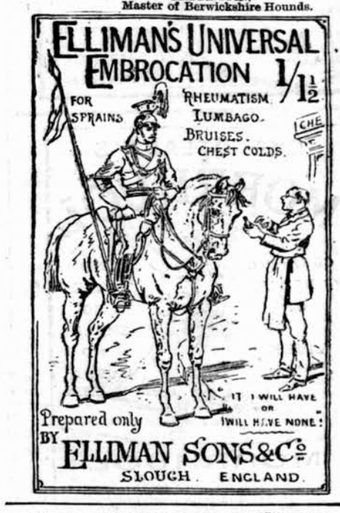
HAIR PRODUCER.

EDWARD'S
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS & MOUSTACHIOS.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED
REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
HAIR RESTORER.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff. Also for RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR in without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it be perfectly harmless and devoid of any Metallic or other injurious ingredients. IS A DYE. Specially prepared for Toilet Use. The Ideal Hair Dressing. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers. Manufactured only by—
EDWARDS & CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKET.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

NOTICES.
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.


LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia. Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, &c.
BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co., 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

WANT of STRENGTH
FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anæmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Represents Iron as contained in the human organism.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth.
Apply to Messrs VOLKART BROTHERS
Bombay, Madras, Colombo.

No more ASTHMA
nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS
BY EMPLOYING
D'Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder.
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
H. J. MARTYN & Co., at Penang.

GOLD & Co.'s
TRADE MARK
BIRMINGHAM. ENGLAND.
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
A. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.**

It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the **Stomach**

—

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL — NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

MORRHUOL

Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by ***GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA*** a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.

The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!
GRIMAULT'S
INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice. Nervous coughs. Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. ***Fruit Julien*** cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.

JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co CHEMISTS, PARIS

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN

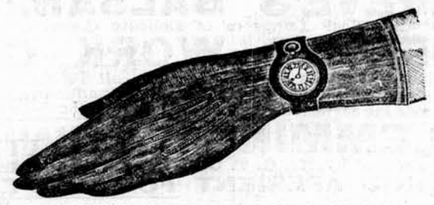
Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of **H. J. MARTYN,** *Penang.*

MARCKS & CO., LD. {CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS} *BOMBAY AND POONA.*

18-ct. Gold Chatelaine, Rs. 40.
Gold Watch, Rs. 55 to 150.

Ladies' Chased Hunting Keyless Watches, English movements, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400.



Ladies' Gold Wris Watches, in fancy leather Wrist Straps, Rs 57-8, 77-8, 87-8, 106, 122-8, 142 8.

Ladies' Gold Crystal face Watches, Keyless action, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 200.

Magnifying Silver Crystal Ball Chatelaine Watches, Rs. 45.

EXTRA QUALITY.
Ladies' Gold Crystal face Keyless Lever, Rs. 220.

Beetle Shaped Concealed Watch, elaborately Jewelled with Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 1,600.

Beetle Shaped Enamelled and set with Diamonds. Rs. 480 and Rs. 555.

Best quality Ladies' Gold Hunting Keyless Watch, with Engraved Monogram, from Rs. 250.

Chatelaine Watch in Ruby or Blue enamel, Rs. 155.

Enamelled and set with Diamonds, Rs. 600.

Gold Hunting Keyless Concealed Watch, set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 600.

Chatelaine Watch, beautifully enamelled Ruby, Rs. 660.

Stirrup Shaped, set with Diamonds and Rubies, Rs. 390.

Shell Shaped Ladies' Hunting Keyless Lever, Rs. 175.

Gun Metal Keyless Watch Chatelaine, Rs. 40.

NOTICES.

WATSON'S
GLENLIVET WHISKY
Defies Competition.

Has acknowledged THE BEST in the Market.

Agents—F. Fischer & Co., BOMBAY.
Sub-Agent—D. C. Oomrigar, "
Agents—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., CALCUTTA

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.

CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
Hairdresser, &c.,
AT THE
Old Palace of Henry the Eighth 17, Fleet St., London, E.C.
Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-.
AGENTS: Messrs. Wagle & Co., 3, Jambelwady Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

Delicious. Nutritive. Digestible.
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND INVALIDS.

Retained when all other Foods are rejected."—*London Medical Record.*

In Tins, 1/6, 2/6, and 5/-.

Gold Medal International Health Exhibition.

Of leading wholesale and retail houses throughout India.

AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. KEMP & Co., LD., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. PHILLIPS & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Sir CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants."

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

Established 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
In Patent Air-tight Tins.

Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Foods."

SUPERIOR to **Vaseline** and **Cucumbers**
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
Perfumers, Druggists, and Fancy Goods Stores

ELASTIC FABRICS

Trade Mark.

ASK FOR **"LION & SUN" Elastics**

BOOT WEBS. GARTER WEBS. BRACE WEBS.
ELASTIC BRAIDS. ELASTIC CORDS. SURGICAL WEBS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS of this **CELEBRATED BRAND,**
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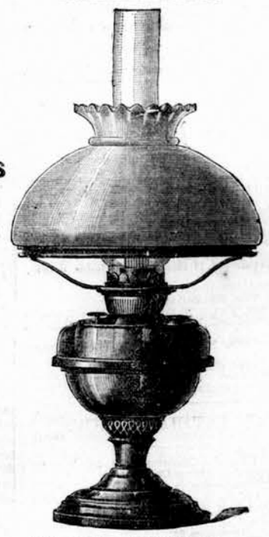

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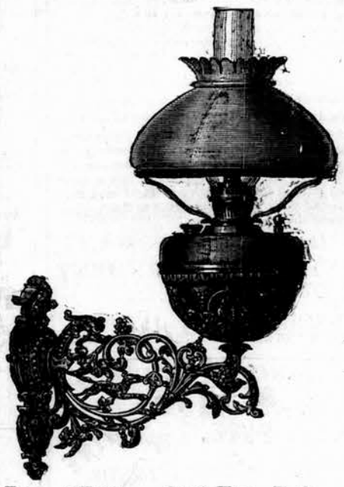

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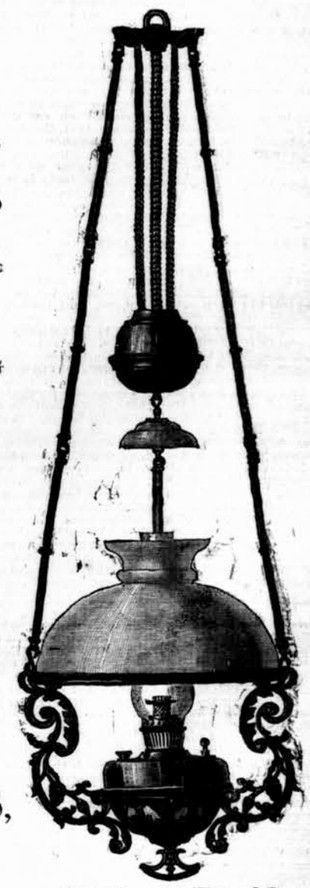

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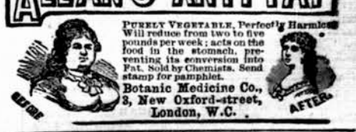

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